GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens.

Engraved principally by

MRS. GRIFFITH.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XIII.—PART II.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S. &c.

BIRDS.

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Directions for placing the Plates to Vol. XIII. Part II.

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BIRDS.

SUPPLEMENT.

I have endeavoured, in the subsequent pages, to arrange all the published genera of birds (with the exception of the Natatores) in conformity with the excellent views developed by the learned author of Horæ Entomologicæ, and so admirably illustrated by my friend Mr. Vigors, in his valuable paper recently published in the fourteenth volume of the Linnean Transactions; as they appear to be more strictly in accordance with nature than any that have hitherto been promulgated; and I trust they will contribute towards the removal of the opprobrium under which the ornithologists of this country, for the most part, unfortunately labour, from their observations being chiefly confined to the description of the plumage alone of birds, without any reference to their anatomical structure, or physiological economy, combined with the fact, that their arrangements (with few recent exceptions) are forced into unnatural groups by a too rigid adherence to the nomenclature of the celebrated

Swede, in defiance of the new lights which have been exhibited to our view by the brilliant continental discoveries since the period in which he flourished. I have also attempted to distribute, under their proper genera, such species as are described in the preceding volumes of this work with reference to the Linnean groups, whose stations I have been enabled to ascertain, and to add as many of the newly described species thereto as the limited space to which I am necessarily confined, and the nature of my usual avocations will permit; and in order to show the geographical position of the respective species, their habitats are introduced.

As usual in all insulated classes of animals, birds appear to be naturally divisible into two great groups, one of which is typical of the class, and is susceptible of two, and the other, which is aberrant, of three subdivisions, or orders, as exhibited below, and so happily illustrated by the author of the above-named essay; but I regret that want of space prevents me from entering into any of the arguments and facts that he has adduced in support of his views: I must therefore refer those individuals who are anxious to become acquainted with them to the paper itself in the Linnean Transactions, vol. xiv. p. 395, &c.: and I have farther to observe, that for a similar reason the characters of the subdivisions and of the genera, throughout the following arrangement, are as concisely given as is consistent with the intention in view, of illustrating the natural affinities.

According to Mr. Vigors, birds are divided into the following five orders:

Feet formed for grasping.	RAPTORES, or Birds of Prey. INSESSORES, or Perching Birds.
Feet not formed for grasping	RASORES, or Gallinaceous Birds. GRALLATORES, or Wading Birds. NATATORES *, or Swimming Birds.

ORDER I.—RAPTORES, *Vigors*.

RAPTATORES, Illiger.——ACCIPITRES, Linné.

Rostrum *robustum, basi cerigerum, apice aduncum;* pedes *robusti, breves aut mediocres;* tibiæ *plumis tectæ;* tarsi *nudi vel plus minusve plumosi, verrucosi;* ungues *validi, mobiles, retractiles, arcuati, acuti aut subobtusi.*

The Raptorial Birds, or Birds of Prey, have the *beak* stout, covered with a *cere* at its base, its tip bent down; the *legs* strong, short, or of moderate length; the *tibiæ* clothed with feathers; the *tarsi* naked, or more or less covered with feathers or down; the *toes* four in number, three anterior, one posterior, and rough beneath; the *claws* strong, moveable, retractile, arcuated, acute, or somewhat blunt.

THESE birds chiefly subsist upon flesh; those of the second family preferring it in a tainted, or putrid, state: while, on the other hand, those of the other families, for the most part, refuse to partake thereof unless perfectly fresh; and to obtain it thus they pursue other birds and small mammalia: a few of the species also attack serpents and fishes, and some of the Strigidæ devour insects. They are all endowed with considerable powers of flight, the species

* Mr. Vigors places the most perfect, or typical, group in the centre, which method will be adopted in the subsequent pages: as this order is consequently the first that presents itself to our view, and has been already treated of with reference to the quinary and circular distribution of natural objects, it is unnecessary to notice it again.

of the last-mentioned family, with few exceptions, flying (and feeding) by night, and those of the others by day.

Four families only are known belonging to this Order, which may be thus divided:

Structure well calculated for rapine; prey upon superior animals:	VULTURIDÆ. Vigors. FALCONIDÆ. Leach.
Structure less calculated for rapine; prey upon inferior animals:	STRIGIDÆ. Leach. . . . ? GYPOGERANIDÆ? Vigors.

ACCORDING to the plan before alluded to, the group that our arrangement commences with will be

FAMILY I.—GYPOGERANIDÆ?

Rostrum *capite brevior, compressum;* lora *glabra;* pedes *longissimi;* tarsi *scutellati;* oculi *laterales.*

Beak shorter than the head, compressed; *lores* naked; legs very long; *tarsi* scutellated; *eyes* lateral.

GENUS I.—GYPOGERANUS, Illiger. SNAKE-EATER.

SERPENTARIUS, Shaw.—FALCO, Linné.—VULTUR, Lath.—SAGITTARIUS, Vosmaër.

THIS is the only genus belonging to this family; it is therefore unnecessary to repeat the characters: the single species known subsists on snakes, lizards, tortoises, beetles, and other insects, and inhabits the sandy deserts of Africa.

Sp. 1. Gy. Africanus *.
Serpentarius Africanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 46. *pl.* 14.

FAMILY II.—VULTURIDÆ.

Caput *et* collum *plus minusve nudæ;* cera *glabrum aut pilorum, simplex aut caruncalatum;* pedes *nudæ;* tarsi *reticulati;* oculi laterales.

The Vulturidæ have the *head* and *neck* more or less divested of feathers; the *cere* bald or hairy, simple or carunculated; the *feet* naked; the *tarsi* reticulated; the *eyes* lateral. They chiefly subsist upon carrion, and a fœtid humour exudes from their nostrils; they reside in the hotter regions of the globe.

GENUS II.—VULTUR Auctorum. VULTURE.

Rostrum basi rectum, crassum, validum, suprà convexum.	*Beak* straight at the base, thick, strong, above convex.
Nares transversales, basales.	*Nostrils* transverse, basal.
Caput et *collum* nudæ; *torque* plumoso.	*Head* and *neck* naked; the last with a plumose *collar*.

VULTURES inhabit the old continent only.

Sp. 1. Vu. fulvus. *Briss.—Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 27. *pl.* 11.
Vu. castaneus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 29. *pl.* 12.—Vu. indicus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 26.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 26.
Sp. 2. Vu. auriculatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 24.
Vu. Ponticerianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 25. *pl.* 10.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 2.
Sp. 3. Vu. Monachus. *Linn.—Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 19. *pl.* 7, 8, 9.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 13.
Sp. 4.? Vu. Bengalensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 30.
Sp. 5.? Vu. niger. *Briss.—Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 31.

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* It is necessary to observe that my limits preclude the possibility of correcting, or adding to, the synonyma of the birds described in the early volumes of this work, beyond the references to a few of the best figures, recently published.

GENUS III.—SARCORAMPHUS, Dumeril. CONDOR.

Rostrum basi rectum, validum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* marginibus dilatatis.
Nares ovales, longitudinales.
Caput carunculâ armatum, nudum; *collum* nudum.

Beak straight at the base, stout, convex above; the *upper mandible* with its edges dilated.
Nostrils oval, longitudinal.
Head furnished with a caruncle, naked; *neck* naked.

GYPAGUS, Vieillot.—CATHARTES, Temm.

CONDORS are all natives of America.

Sp. 1. Sa. papa.
Vultur papa. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 39. *pl.* 13.
Sp. 2. Sa. Gryphus.
Vultur Condor. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 2. *pl.* 2, 3? 4.—Cathartes Gryphus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 133.
Sp. 3. Sa? Californianus.
Vultur Californianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 10.—Cathartes Vulturinus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 31.

GENUS IV.—PERCNOPTERUS Antiquorum.

Rostrum elongatum, gracile, basi tumidum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* marginibus haud dilatatis.
Nares ovales, longitudinales, antrorsum spectantes.
Caput nudum.
Collum plumosum.

Beak elongated, slender, swollen at the base, convex above; the *upper mandible* without dilated edges.
Nostrils oval, longitudinal, directed forwards.
Head naked.
Neck feathered.

GYPAËTOS, Beckstein.—NEOPHRON, Savigny.—CATHARTES, Illiger, Temm.—CATHARISTA, Vieillot.

PERCNOPTERUS ATRATUS.

These are smaller and fiercer birds, and are more filthy in their habits than those of the two preceding genera; they prey upon the foulest carrion, not disdaining even excrementitious matter, thereby being of infinite service in clearing the surface of the ground from those noxious substances.

Sp. 1. Pe. Ægyptiacus.

Vultur Percnopterus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 33.—Vultur ginginianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 32.—Inhabits the warmer and temperate regions of the old continent.

Sp. 2. Pe. Aura.

Vultur Aura. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 36.—Inhabits the new continent, in similar regions to the last.

Sp. 3. Pe. Uruba.

Pe. *obscure niger, maculâ alarum albâ.*

Dull-black Percnopterus with a white spot on the wings.

Vultur Uruba. *Vieil. Ois. d' Amer. Sept. pl.* 2.—Vultur atratus. —Turkey Buzzard. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v.* ix. *p.* 104. *pl.* lxxv. *f.* 2.

Rather less than the immediately preceding: beak and legs white: irides reddish-hazel: head and neck covered with a pale ash-coloured down, mixed with a few hairs, but not carunculated: the general colour of the plumage is plain bluish-grey: in the old birds nearly black and slightly glossy; wings yellowish-white beneath: the tail even at the end.

The eggs of this species are two in number, and are of a sooty-white.

Inhabits nearly the same regions of America as the last described, and not much unlike it in manners.

Sp. 4. Pe. Monachus.

Pe. *fusco-spadiceus, remigibus nigris.*

Chocolate-brown Percnopterus with black quills.
Cathartes monachus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 222.

Inhabits the western coast of Africa: length two feet three inches: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dull brown or chocolate: the wings and tail are also of this colour: the quills are black: the top of the head, the region of the eyes and ears, and the fore part of the neck, are naked and reddish; the occiput, hind part of the neck, and the crop, are clothed with a firm and short ashy down: the tarsi are feathered a little below the knee; the rest of the legs and feet are yellow.

GENUS V.—GYPAËTOS, Storr.

Rostrum rectum, basi plumis setaceis antrorsum directis tectum, suprà rotundatum; *mandibula inferior* basi fasciculo plumis rigidis, elongatisque ornata.

Beak straight, its base covered with setaceous feathers tending forward, rounded above; the *under mandible* furnished at the base with a fasciculus of stiff and elongated feathers.

Cera plumis tecta.

Cere clothed with feathers.

Tarsi brevi, plumosi.

Tarsi short, feathered.

Falco, Gmel., Lath., &c.—Phène, Savigny, Vieillot.

The only known species of this genus is the largest bird of prey which inhabits the old continent: it is extremely fierce, and not only feeds upon carrion, but is said to attack living animals.

Sp. 1. Gy. alpinus.
Vultur barbatus. *Linn.—Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 12. *pl.* 5, 6.

FAMILY III.—FALCONIDÆ.

Caput *plumosum ;* rostrum *forte, aduncum, basi cerigerum ;* nares *laterales, in ceromate positæ, plus minusve rotundatæ, apertæ ;* digiti *externi præcipuè mediis connexi ;* ungues *validi, acutissimi, maximè incurvi, retractiles.*

The Falconidæ have the *head* clothed with feathers * ; the *beak* strong, bent down, and furnished with a cere ; the *nostrils* lateral, placed in the cere, more or less rounded, and open ; the *outer toes* chiefly connected with the middle one ; the *claws* stout, very acute, much incurved, and retractile.

I HAVE followed the arrangement of this family proposed by Mr. Vigors, in the Zoological Journal, vol. i. p. 336, &c., as being a good exemplification of the natural system of the affinities of birds, according to the beautiful theory which I have endeavoured to illustrate.

Unlike the Vulturidæ, these birds delight in killing their own prey, which they devour fresh ; those of the second and third stirps seizing it while in the air (thence called *noble*) ; and those of the first, fourth, and fifth stirps pouncing upon it on the ground, and called *ignoble* by the falconers. They inhabit almost every climate.

STIRPS I.—AQUILINA (EAGLES).

Rostrum *longum ad apicem solum aduncum ;* remex *quarta præcipuè longissima.*

Beak long, hooked at the tip only ; the fourth *quill* usually longest.

A. *Alæ longæ.* *A.* Wings long.

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* Excepting the adult birds of the three first genera, in which it is partly naked.

GENUS VI.—IBYCTER, Vieillot.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *mandibula inferior* ad apicem emarginata, subacuta; *ceroma* nudum.
Malæ, gula, jugulumque nudæ.
Ungues acuti.

Beak above convex; the *under mandible* notched towards the tip, rather acute; *ceroma* naked.
Cheeks, throat, and jugulum naked.
Claws acute.

CARACARA. Cuv.

Of this genus one species only has been discovered, which is said to be of mild and gentle manners, and to subsist on food of a vegetable nature.

Sp. 1. Ib. aquilinus. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 16.—Falco formosus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 159.—*Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 485.—South America.

GENUS VII.—DAPTRIUS, Vieillot. CARACARA.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *mandibula inferior* subtus angulosa, ad apicem emarginata, obtusa; *ceroma* pilis adspersum.
Orbitæ, gula, jugulumque implumes.
Ungues acuti.

Beak above convex; the *under mandible* angulated beneath, and notched towards the tip, obtuse; *ceroma* with scattered hairs.
Orbits, throat, and *jugulum* naked.
Claws acute.

Sp. 1. Daptrius ater. *Vieil. Anal. d'une Nouv. Orn. élé. p.* 68.—Falco aterimus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 37.

DA. *niger cæruleo nitente, caudâ rotundatâ, basi albâ; rostro unguibusque albis; pedibus flavis; cerâ cinereo-nigrâ.*
Black Caracara glossed with blue, with a rounded tail white at its base; the beak and claws white; the legs yellow; the cere ashy-black.

DAPTRIUS ATER.

An inhabitant of Brazil, and described by M. Vieillot in the above quoted work. It is black, glossed with blue: its tail is white at the base and rounded: the beak and claws are white: the legs are yellow: the cere ashy-black: its length is about fifteen inches.

GENUS VIII.—POLYBORUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum suprà compressum; *mandibula inferior* integra, obtusa; *ceroma* hispidum, magnum.	*Beak* above compressed; the *under mandible* entire, obtuse; *ceroma* hisped, large.
Genis gulaque implumes.	*Cheeks* and *throat* naked.
Jugulum lanosum.	*Jugulum* downy.
Ungues obtusi.	*Claws* obtuse.

Caracara. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Po. Brasiliensis.

Falco Brasiliensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 106. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 17.—Vultur Cheriway. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 43.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. Po. Novæ Zælandiæ.

Falco Novæ Zælandiæ. *Lath. Syn.* i. *pl.* 4.—*Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 159.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 192, 224.—Australasia and adjacent islands.

Sp. 3. Po. degener.

Falco degener. *Illiger.*—Falco Caracca. *Shaw, v.* vii. 64?—South America.

GENUS IX.—PANDION, Savigny. OSPREY.

Rostrum suprà rotundatum; *ceroma* hispidum; *nares* lunulatæ ad marginem superiorem membranaceæ.	*Beak* rounded above; *ceroma* hisped; *nostrils* lunulated, membranaceous on the upper edge.
Tarsi nudi; *acrotarsia* rigidè squamosa, reticulata.	*Tarsi* naked; *acrotarsia* strongly scaled, reticulated.

Digiti liberi, externus versatilis; *ungues* æquales, subtus rotundati.	*Toes* free, the *outer one* versatile; *claws* equal, rounded beneath.
Remex secunda longissima.	*Wings* with the second *quill* longest.

OSPREYS frequent the borders of rivers and lakes, and feed chiefly on fish.

Sp. 1. Pa. Haliæëtus Auctorum.

Falco Haliæëtus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 82.—Inhabits Britain and other parts of Europe: also found in North America.

Sp. 2. Pa. Americanus.

Falco Americanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 88.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. pl.* 37. *f.* 1.—North America.

Sp. 3. Pa. Ichthyæetus.

PA. *fuscescens, ventre posticè crisso caudâ cruribusque albis, caudâ apice nigrescente.*

Brownish Osprey with the belly behind, the rump, tail, and thighs white, the tail dusky at the tip.

Falco Ichthyæetus. *Linn. Trans.—Horsfield,* xiii. *p.* 136.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 311.—Marine Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 160.

INHABITS Java: called *Jokowuru.* Length two feet four inches: beak long: nostrils large: cere with a few hairs on the sides: plumage in general brownish: quills deep brown: head grey: chin whitish: neck brownish-grey: breast and belly pale ferruginous-brown: lower part of the latter, the vent, and thighs, white: tail dusky at the tip.

GENUS X.—HALIÆËTUS, Savigny. SEA-EAGLE.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* lunulatæ, transverse; *ceroma* subhispidum.	*Beak* convex above; *nostrils* lunulated, transverse; *ceroma* subhisped.

Tarsi semiplumati; acrotarsia scutellata.	*Tarsi* half-feathered; *acrotarsia* scaled.
Digiti liberi, externus versatilis; *ungues* inæquales, acuti.	*Toes* free, the *outer one* versatile; *claws* unequal, acute.

THESE birds chiefly frequent the sea-coast, and, like the Ospreys, usually subsist on fishes.

Sp. 1. Ha. leucocephalus.

Falco leucocephalus, *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 78.—Falco ossifragus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 81. *pl.* 18.—Falco albicilla. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 79.—Inhabits Britain, the north of Europe and of America.

Sp. 2. Ha. Ponticerianus.

Falco Ponticerianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 91.—India.

Sp. 3. Ha. Blagrus.

Falco Blagrus. *Shaw, v.* vii. p. 96.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 4. Ha. vocifer.

Falco vocifer. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 94.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. Ha. vulturinus.

Falco vulturinus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 58.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Ha. leucogaster.

HA. *atro-fuscus, capite, collo, corpore subtus, femoribus et apice caudæ albis.*

Dark-brown Sea-Eagle with the head, neck, body beneath, the thighs, and tip of the tail, white.

Falco leucogaster. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. *p.* 242.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 49.

INHABITS the islands in the North Pacific. Length two feet nine inches: beak brownish-yellow and large: head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white: back, wings, and tail, dark-brown, except the end of the latter, which is white for three inches: legs yellow, very stout: claws black.

Sp. 7. Ha. Macei.

Ha. *capite, nuchâ, dorsoque superiorè rufis; superciliis, malis, gulâ colloque antice albidis; dorso posticè, alis, abdomine rectricibusque apice fuscis; caudâ fasciâ albâ.*

Sea-Eagle with the head, nape, and upper part of the back red; the eyebrows, cheeks, throat, and neck in front whitish; the hinder part of the back, the wings, abdomen, and tip of the tail-feathers brown; the tail with a white fascia.

Falco Macei. *Cuvier. Temm. Pl. Col.* 8. old; 223. jun.

Inhabits India. Head, nape, and upper part of the back clear rufous, shaded on the sides of the neck with whitish: eyebrows, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck white: the breast and belly bright red, the colour becoming duller towards the thighs, and the last shade covering the abdomen: the wings, back, the base, and tip of all the tail-feathers, deep brown: the tail with a broad unspotted band in the middle: the tarsi and toes yellow: length two feet two inches. This is the adult. The young differ in being more spotted than the old.

GENUS XI.—CIRCÆËTUS, Vieil.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* lunulatæ; *ceroma* subhispidum.	*Beak* above convex; *nostrils* lunulated; *ceroma* subhisped.
Tarsi elongati, nudi; *acrotarsia* reticulata.	*Tarsi* elongated, naked; *acrotarsia* reticulated.
Digiti breves; *externus* cum *medio* ad basin connexus; *ungues* breves subæquales.	*Toes* short; the *outer* connected at the base to the *middle one; claws* stout, nearly equal.

Sp. 1. Ci. brachydactylus.

Falco Gallicus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 89. *pl.* 19.—Falco brachydactylus. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit. v.* i.—France and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Ci. cinereus.

Falco cinereus. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 11.

GENUS XII.—AQUILA Auctorum. EAGLE.

Rostrum suprà subangulare; *nares* rotundatæ; *ceroma* subhispidum.	*Beak* somewhat angular above; *nostrils* rounded; *ceroma* rather hisped.
Tarsi usque ad digitos plumati.	*Tarsi* clothed with feathers to the toes.

The Eagles are the largest and most powerful of the Falconidæ; they frequent mountainous regions, and subsist on birds and quadrupeds.

Sp. 1. Aq. heliaca. *Savigny, Ois. d'Egypte, pl.* 12.

Falco fulvus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 71.—Falco melanaëtos. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 74.—Falco Mogilnik. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 87.—Falco Astrakanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 85?—Falco melanotos. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 86?—The temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

Sp. 2. Aq. chrysaëta.

Falco chrysaëtos. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 75. *pl.* 17.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 3. Aq. nævia.

Falco nævius. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 84.—Europe.

Sp. 4. Aq. bellicosa. *Daudin.*

Falco armiger. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 57.—Africa.

Sp. 5. Aq. pennata.

Falco pennatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 146.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 33.—Africa.

Sp. 6. Aq. Malayensis.

Aq. *fusco-nigra, rectricibus lunulis albidis.*

Brown-black Eagle with whitish lunules on the tail-feathers.

Falco Malaiensis. *Reinw.*—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 117.

Inhabits the Indian Archipelago. All the plumage of the adult bird is sooty-brown, more or less dusky, according to the age of the individual, and

deepest when aged: on the broader webs of the tail-feathers are eight or nine whitish lunules, which are marbled and edged with brown, and the feathers are also rayed with distinct grey-brown bands on a dusky ground: at the base of the wing-quills are also several irregular whitish bands: the rest of the plumage, as well as the tarsal feathers, is dusky.

Sp. 7. Aq. Sinensis.
Falco Sinensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 88.—China.

Sp. Aq. 8. fucosa.
AQ. *fusco nigricans, rufo variegata, caudâ elongatâ, cuneiformâ.*
Dusky-brown Eagle variegated with rufous, with an elongated wedge-formed tail.
Falco fucosus. *Cuvier.—Temm. Pl. Col.* 32.

INHABITS New Holland. Length two feet and a half: the prevailing colour of the plumage brownish-black varied with yellowish-red: the throat and fore part of the neck are dusky-brown: head and neck beautiful golden-red: wings more or less varied with the same on a brown ground: the rest of the body, the secondaries, and the tail above are dusky-brown: the tail is yellowish beneath with indistinct bands; and the tips of its feathers are reddish: beak and legs yellow.

B. *Alæ breves.* *B.* Wings short.

GENUS XIII.—HARPYIA, Cuvier. HARPY.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *mandibula* superior sub-dentata; *nares* semilunares, transversæ.	*Beak* above convex; the *upper mandible* somewhat dentate; *nostrils* semilunar, transverse.

Tarsi elongati, fortissimi, ad basin, plumati; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* elongated, very strong, feathered to the base; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Ungues longi, fortissimi, acuti.	Claws long, very strong, acute.

Sp. 1. Ha. imperialis.

Falco imperialis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 52. *pl.* 15.—Falco Harpyia. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 54.—South America.

GENUS XIV.—MORPHNUS, Cuvier.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* elliptici.	*Beak* convex above; *nostrils* elliptic.
Tarsi elevati, subgràciles; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* elevated, rather slender; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Digiti subbreves; *ungues* acuti.	*Toes* rather short; *claws* acute.

Spizaëtus, Vieillot.

A. *Tarsis nudis.* — *A.* Tarsi naked.

Sp. 1. Mo. Guianensis.

Falco Guianensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 68.—Guiana.

Sp. 2. Mo. Urubitinga.

Falco urubitinga. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 63. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 55.—Falco zonurus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 62?—Brazil.

B. *Tarsis plumatis.* — *B.* Tarsi plumed.

Sp. 3. Mo. occipitalis.

Falco occipitalis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 59.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Mo. ornatus. *Daudin.*

Falco superbus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 64.—Falco coronatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 61. *pl.* 16.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. Mo. albescens.

Falco albescens. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 93.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Mo. maculosus.

Mo. *niger gulâ pectoreque albis, nigro maculatis; abdomine nigro maculis albis; crisso femoribusque ferrugineis.*

Black Morphnus with the throat and breast white, spotted with black; the abdomen black spotted with white; the vent and thighs rust-coloured.

Aquila maculosa. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 3* *bis.*

Inhabits Guiana and Mexico: feeds on fish: length two feet: beak blue: irides yellow: cere and lore blue: head, neck, and back black: chin, throat, and breast white: each feather streaked with black: belly black, marked with round spots of white: vent and thighs rust-colour, the middle of the feathers darkest: rump and upper tail-feathers white, striped across with black: quills and tail lead-colour above, and light bluish-grey beneath, with three broad dark black bands on both surfaces of the latter, one of them near the tip; the quills have also seven or eight black bands, and black ends: legs orange.

Sp. 7. Mo? Manduyti.

Falco Manduyti. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 66.—Cayenne.

Sp. 8. Mo? Sonnini.

Falco Sonnini. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 67.—Guiana.

Sp. 9. Mo? Linnæëtus.

Mo? *fuscus, caudâ subtus præter apicem albido-cinereâ, tarsis usque ad extremitatem dense plumosis.*

Brown Morphnus? with the tail beneath, except the tip, whitish-ash.

Falco Linnæëtus. *Linn. Trans.* (Horsf.) *v.* xiii. *p.* 138. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 134.

Inhabits Java. Length two feet: the entire plumage of the body, with the wings and the tail, is of a bister brown, slightly tinged with purple: the top of

the head is somewhat shaded with reddish, and the edges of the feathers (which are white at the base) are also the same: the tip of the tail-feather is rather of a paler hue than the rest of the plumage: the cere is yellowish, the beak black, and the feet bluish.

Found by my friend, Dr. Horsfield, on one of the extensive lakes formed during the rainy season, in the southern parts of Java: said by him to subsist on fishes.

Sp. 10. Mo? niveus.

Mo? *albus corpora suprà, alis caudàque fuscis, rectricibus fasciis apiceque brunneis.*

White Morphnus with the body above, wings and tail fuscous, the latter with its tip and fasciæ brown.

Falco niveus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 127.

Inhabits Java. Length two feet one inch: the top of the head, the neck, tarsi, and all the under parts of the plumage, white: back and wings clothed with feathers, which are white at their origin, brown towards the tip, and white at the tip; the secondaries are outwardly deep brown, and whitish, with brown bars on their inner webs; the base of the quills is white, the rest dusky: the tail feathers, with the exception of the two middle, are whitish on the edges of their inner webs, and bright brown on the other parts; of which last colour the two middle feathers are composed; all of them are transversely banded with deeper brown; most distinctly so on the under part; and towards their tips is a much broader band; their tips are white; feet yellow. The old birds become much whiter in plumage.

Very similar to the preceding species, and, like it, feeds on fishes, living at the borders of lakes.

Sp. 11. Mo? atricapillus.

Mo? *albus maculâ utrinque inter rostro et oculis; occipite dorso alisque nigris.*

White Morphnus with a spot on each side between the beak and eyes; the occiput, back, and wings black.

Falco atricapillus. *Cuv.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 79.

Inhabits Cayenne. Length sixteen inches: the lores are adorned with a spot composed of small black feathers and bristles, passing over the eye in a streak: the occiput, shoulders, back, and wings are plain black, or brownish in younger birds: the forehead, the top of the head, the neck, nearly all the under parts, the lower surface of the wings, and the base of their feathers, are pure unspotted white: the tail is rayed above with broad brown and narrow black lines, beneath with ashy and dusky black: the legs, the base of the beak, and the cere are yellowish; the rest of the beak black.

Sp. 12. Mo? tyrannus.

Mo. *cristatus capite colloque postice dorsoque superiorè plumis albis, apicibus fuscis, tectis, corpore fusco.*

Crested Morphnus with the head and neck behind and upper part of the back clothed with white, brown-tipped, feathers; the body brown.

Falco tyrannus. *Maxim. Trav.* i. 317.—Tyrant Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 234.

Inhabits Brazil: Length about twenty-six inches: feathers at the back of the head lengthened into a crest, and erect; hind parts of the head and neck, sides of the neck, and upper parts of the back covered with white feathers, tipped with dark brown, but lie over each other, so that the white is covered: the

rest of the bod dark brown: greater wing-coverts marked slightly with white: quills with some grey-brown, dark, marbled transverse stripes: tail broad, with four whitish transverse stripes, marbled with greyish-brown: feathers of the thighs, legs, lower parts of the back, rump, and vent dark brown, with narrow transverse lines.

GENUS XV.—PHYSETA, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve; *mandibula inferior* ad apicem cordiforme-emarginata; *nares* tuberculatæ.	*Beak* short; the *under mandible* with a heart-shaped emargination towards the tip; *nostrils* tuberculated.
Tarsi digitique breves; *digiti externi* basi membranâ connexi; *ungues* subæquali, acuti.	*Tarsi* and *toes* short; the *outer toe* connected at the base by a membrane; the *claws* nearly equal, acute.

Sp. 1. Ph. sufflator.
Falco sufflator. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 155.

Inhabits South America. The natural situation of this extraordinary bird is doubtful, but it appears to belong to the present stirps, and to be allied to the Morphni.

GENUS XVI.—CYMINDIS, Cuvier.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* subclausi, rimæformes.	*Beak* convex above; *nostrils* nearly closed, and resembling a cleft.
Tarsi breves; *digiti* semipalmati.	*Tarsi* short; *toes* half-webbed.

A. *Acrotarsiis scutellatis.* A. Acrotarsia scutellated.

Sp. 1. Cy. hamatus.

Cy. *plumbeus aut fuscus rufo maculatus, remigibus nigris, basi tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ albis.*

Lead-coloured Cymindis (or brown spotted with red) with the quills black, and the base of the tail and its lower coverts white.

Falco hamatus. *Illig.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 61, 231, jun.

Inhabits Brazil. Length sixteen inches: the adult bird has all the body, wings, and tail of a deep lead-colour; the tip of the secondaries slate-colour; the quills black: the base of the tail and the under coverts whitish: the irides bright red: the cere and base of the beak bright orange: the legs reddish-orange. The young have all the upper parts dull brown, edged and spotted with reddish; the top of the head and the cheeks are marked with small yellowish dashes: above the eyes is a yellowish stripe: throat, and fore part of the neck whitish, marked with yellow and brown spots and stripes: the lower parts of the body are covered with large brown dashes, edged with red and whitish: the under tail-coverts are pure unspotted white or yellowish: tail-feathers brown, ashy at their base and tips: irides reddish-brown; cere and base of the beak olive-green: legs pale orange.

B. *Acrotarsiis reticulatis.* *B.* Acrotarsia reticulated.

Sp. 2. Cy. uncinnatus.

Cy. *plumbeus subtus pallidiore; remigibus fusco-plumbeo fasciatis, basi caudæ albo, apice griseo; rostro adunco.*

Lead-coloured Cymindis, beneath paler; the quills banded with brown-ash, the base of the tail white, its tip griseous; the beak hooked.

Falco uncinnatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 103, 104, 115, jun.

Inhabits Brazil. Length fifteen to seventeen inches: the adult male bird greatly resembles the preceding, the entire plumage being of a lead-colour, palest beneath, and sometimes marked with indistinct transverse lines: the feathers on the under part of the tail are slightly tinged with brown and reddish; those of the wings and of the secondaries are somewhat rayed with deep lead: the tail is dusky, with a broad white band near its base, and its tip griseous: the legs are orange-yellow: irides white: cere orange: lores and eyes green brown. The female has the upper parts of a much paler hue, and the under transversely striped with whitish. The young have the head, cheeks, and upper part of the body dusky, with a red brown waved collar on the nape, and reddish margin to all the feathers: the lower parts of the plumage are whitish, with transverse brown-red stripes which disappear by age, and are replaced by ashy feathers.

Sp. 3. Cy. Cayennensis.

Falco Cayennensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 160. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 270.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. Cy. coronatus.

Cy. *cristatus capite rufo-griseo; rostro parte alarum et colli pectoreque nigris; abdomine albo; femoribus albis nigro maculatis.*

Crested Cymindis with the head reddish-grey; the beak, part of the wings and of the neck and the breast black; the abdomen white; the thighs white spotted with black.

Falco coronatus. *D'Azara. Temm. Pl. Col.* 235.—Crowned Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 233.

Inhabits Grenada. Length about two feet six inches: the crest is six inches long.

Sp. 5. Cy? Baccha.

Falco Bacha. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 157. *pl.* 22.—The interior of Africa and Java.

Sp. 6. Cy? albidus.

Cy. *cinerascens, subtus capiteque albis; macula oculari tectricibusque alarum minoribus nigris; caudâ subfurcatâ.*

Cinerascent Cymindis with the under parts and head white; a spot round the eyes and the lesser wing-coverts black; the tail slightly forked.

Falco albidus. *Cuv.?*—Azara's Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 251.

Inhabits South America. Length thirteen inches: beak black: cere yellow: head and under parts of the body white: round the eye a black patch: body and wings bluish, but the lesser wing-coverts, near the body, are black: tail hollowed out at the end, the two middle feathers being five lines shorter than the rest, yet the exterior is seven lines shorter than that adjoining, making the shape somewhat forked, or rather doubly rounded; the two middle-feathers are bluish, the other white, but the shafts and tips incline to blue: legs yellow.

GENUS XVII.—ASTURINA, Vieillot.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* lunulatæ.	*Beak* convex above; *nostrils* lunulated.
Tarsi breves, subgraciles.	*Tarsi* short, rather slender.
Ungues longi, acutissi[illegible]	*Claws* long, very acute.

Sp. 1. As. cinerea. *Vieil. Analysé, p.* 68. (*B.*) *Gal. des Ois. pl.* 20.

As. *cinereo-cærulescens corpore subtus fasciis albidis; caudâ fasciis duabus nigris, apice albâ.*

Ashy-blue Asturina with the body beneath striped with whitish; the tail with two black bands, its tip white.

INHABITS Guiana. Length fifteen inches: its beak is bright blue beneath: cere blue: legs yellow: the general colour of the plumage ashy-bluish: the under parts of the body are banded with whitish: the tail has two black bands, and its tip is white.

STIRPS II.—ACCIPITRINA. (HAWKS.)

Rostrum *breve à basi aduncum; alæ breves;* remex *quarta plerumque longissima.*

Beak short, hooked from the base; *wings* short; the *fourth* quill generally largest.

GENUS XVIII.—DÆDALION, Vigors.

Rostrum breve.	*Beak* short.
Tarsi mediocres; *acrotarsia* reticulata.	*Tarsi* moderate; *acrotarsia* reticulated.

Sp. 1. Dæ cachinans.

Falco cachinans. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 156. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 19.—South America.

Sp. 2. Dæ. melanops.

Falco melanops. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 175 ?—Cayenne.

GENUS XIX.—ASTUR Auctorum. GOSHAWK.

Rostrum breve; *nares* subovales.	*Beak* short; *nostrils* nearly oval.
Tarsi mediocres; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* moderate; *acrotarsia* scutellated.

SPARVIUS *pars.* Vieillot.

Sp. 1. As. palumbarius.

Falco palumbarius. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 118. *pl.* 20.—Falco gentilis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 122.—Britain; the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Sp. 2. As. Novæ Hollandiæ.

Falco Novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i.—Falco Novæ Hollandiæ albus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 92.—New Holland.

Sp. 3. As. hemidactylus.

As. *cinereo-plumbeus subtus pallidior, caudâ rufescente fasciis duâbus nigris.*

Ashy-lead coloured Goshawk paler beneath, with the tail reddish, with two black bands.

Falco hemidactylus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 3.

INHABITS Brazil. Plumage above ashy-lead colour, rather paler beneath: the quills black, with a broad white band: the tail with two very broad black bands, and a third much narrower, and very indistinct at its base; also with two clear reddish bands: the lower coverts bright reddish. Length about fifteen inches.

Sp. 4. As. gracilis.

As. *cinereo-plumbeus, subtus cinereo albidoque transverse striatus.*

Ashy-lead coloured Goshawk, transversely striated with cinereous and whitish.

Falco gracilis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 91.

INHABITS Brazil. Greatly allied to the preceding: length eighteen or nineteen inches: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body rather of a deeper ash, than in that bird: the lores, the cheeks, and the throat are whitish: all the under parts are transversely striped with bands of white and ashy: the under tail-coverts are slightly tinged with an isabella colour with very slight indications of transverse stripes.

Sp. 5. As. nitidus.

As. *plumbeus suprà albus, transversè cinereo undulatus; caudâ nigrâ fasciis duabus angustis albis.*

Lead-coloured Goshawk beneath white, transversely waved with ash-colour; the tail black, with two narrow white bars.

Falco nitidus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. 41. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 87.—294, jun.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana. Length thirteen inches and a half: irides bright red: plumage above lead-colour: round the eye rather bare: chin pale ashy-white: under parts white, crossed with narrow ash-coloured bars: between the legs plain white: wings and tail darker than the rest of the upper parts; the last six inches long, nearly black, and crossed with two narrow lines of white, one near the base, the other about the middle, but, except on the two middle feathers, ashy on their inner webs: legs long and yellow.

Sp. 6. As. xanthothorax.

As. *suprà fusco-rufescens subtus albus rufo transversa striatus; capite, gulâ colloque anticè rufo-cinnamomea.*

Goshawk above reddish-brown, beneath white transversely striped with rufous; with the head, throat, and neck cinnamon-red.

Falco xanthothorax. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 92.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil. Length twelve or thirteen inches: the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a cinnamon-red, more or less bright and varied, according to the age of the bird: the nape, the back, the wings, and upper part of the tail are reddish-brown; the two middle feathers of the latter and the outer webs of the lateral feathers are of one colour, but on the edge of the inner webs are a few

whitish lanceolated spots, more or less distinct, according to the age: all the under parts of the plumage, from the superior point of the breast, are white transversely striped with reddish-brown bands: the young male has the throat and fore part of the neck reddish-white: the chin fawn-colour with several reddish stripes, and the breast reddish and whitish.

Sp. 7. As. brachypterus.

As. *fusco-nigricans subtus et torque nuchali albus nigro transverse striatus, caudâ cuneiformâ fasciis tribus albis; superciliis albis.*

Dusky-brown Goshawk, beneath and nuchal collar white transversely striped with black, with the tail wedge-shaped with three white bands; the eyelids white.

Falco brachypterus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 141, 116.; young.

Inhabits Brazil. Length eighteen or twenty inches: the old male has the top of the head, occiput, back, scapulars, and wings dull black, slightly tinged with brown: the tail black, wedged and marked above with three narrow white bands, and the appearance of a fourth at the base: those bands are broader and more regularly formed on the under side, and all the feathers are tipped with white: superciliæ, cheeks, and all the under parts of the body, as well as a broad collar on the nape, white with very delicate black stripes: beak bluish-black, cere and under mandible yellow. The young and the females differ considerably from the males: in the former the nuchal collar is whitish, and the under parts of the body are distantly rayed brown on a white or reddish ground; the upper parts of the body, the wing-coverts, and those of the tail are also rayed with broad brown and red bands: the feathers on the top of the head and

on the cheeks are brown with reddish edges: the females have the nuchal collar, and all the under parts reddish, the last transversely striped at great distances with broad bands: the head, cheeks, back, wings, and upper surface of the tail chocolate-brown, the tail with the indications of the three transverse white bands that are so conspicuous in the male.

Sp. 8. As. magnirostris.

Falco magnirostris. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 190.—Ceylon.

Sp. 9. As. radiatus.

Falco radiatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 177. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 123.—New Holland.

Sp. 10. As. poliogaster.

As. *nigro-schistaceus, subtus cinereo-albus, gulâ albâ, caudâ nigrâ suprà fasciis tribus griseis infrà quatuor;* mas.: *aut rufescens, alis dorsoque nigris pennis rufo marginatis, capite colloque postice hypochondriisque fusco maculatis;* female.

Slaty-black Goshawk beneath ashy-white, with the throat white, the tail black, with three grey bands above and four beneath; *male:* or, reddish, with the wings and back dusky, the feathers edged with rufous, with the head and neck behind and sides of the body spotted with brown; *female.*

Falco poliogaster. *Natterer. Temm. Pl. Col.* 264—295. jun.

Inhabits Brazil. Length sixteen or seventeen inches: the upper parts of the head and nape are black: the cheeks, feathers on the ears, the wings, and back, are of an uniform dusky slate-colour: the tail is black, with three very narrow grey bands above and four broader ones beneath; it is slightly tipped with whitish: the chin and the throat are white; the rest of the under parts uniform ashy-white. The young female has the occiput and the head black: the nape reddish, spotted with black: the back and wings are dusky-brown, with two or three white spots

in the middle of each feather, more or less covered: the tail has three ashy bands above and four beneath, and is tipped with white: all the under parts and the sides of the neck are reddish; the former are unspotted, and the latter, as well as the sides, are longitudinally dashed with brown.

GENUS XX.—ACCIPITER Auctorum. SPARROWHAWK.

Rostrum breve; *nares* subovales.	*Beak* short; *nostrils* somewhat oval.
Tarsi elongati, glabri; *acrotarsia* scutellata, suturâ vix decernenda.	*Tarsi* elongated, glabrous; *acrotarsia* scutellated, the sutures scarcely visible.

SPARVIUS *pars*, Vieillot.—IERAX, Leach.—NISUS, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Ac. fringillarius. *Ray.*

Falco nisus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 187—Britain, and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Ac. torquatus.

Ac. *cinereus subtus albus rufo transverse striatus, torque nuchali rufo; remigibus rectricibusque fusco fasciatis.*

Ash-coloured Sparrowhawk with the under parts white transversely striped with rufous; a red collar on the nape; the quills and tail-feathers banded with brown.

Falco torquatus. *Cuvier. Temm. Pl. Col.* 43—93.

INHABITS the north of New Holland, Timor, &c. Length about fifteen inches: top of the head, cheeks, back, wings, and tail deep ash: on the lower part of the nape is a broad half collar of red, more or less bright, and varied with ashy according to age; the tail and the quills are rayed with numerous brown bands, most distinct in young subjects: all the under parts of the male are whitish, transversely striped with narrow reddish bands, which are most distant

ACCIPITER TORQUATUS.

on the abdomen: the under parts of the female have those bands broader and disposed in blotches; and her throat and fore part of her neck are tinged with bright reddish: the beak and claws are black; the cere and legs yellow. The young are brown, varied and spotted with red: the nuchal collar is indicated by spots of brown and whitish; the throat is longitudinally striped, and the other parts transversely, with brown.

Sp. 3. Ac. velox.—Sharp-shinned Hawk. *Lath. Hist.* i. 279.

Ac. *fusco-ferrugineus, subtus albidus fusco lineatis, rectricibus cinereis fasciis quatuor nigris.*

Rusty-brown Sparrowhawk beneath whitish dashed with brown, with the tail-feathers ash, with four black bands.

Falco velox. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. iii. *pl.* 45. *f.* 1.

Inhabits North America. Length of the male ten inches: the beak dusky: cere and irides yellow: head dusky, streaked with rust-colour: back and wing-coverts brown, edged with rust: primaries dusky-ash, barred with black; and within with oval, transverse, ferruginous spots: breast and belly dirty white, with oblong brown streaks: tail long, deep ash, crossed with four bars of black: legs long and slender; claws black. The female is said to be thirteen inches in length, with the colours less bright, but not essentially different, except that the vent and under tail-coverts and the tips of the tail-feathers are white.

According to Wilson this species is remarkable for the sharpness of the insides of the shins below the knee: it feeds on small birds and lizards.

Sp. 4. Ac. Pennsylvanicus.—Slate-coloured Falcon. *Lath. Hist.* i. 280.

Ac. *suprà schistaceus nigro maculatus, subtus rufo alboque varius; superciliis gulâque albis; caudâ subfurcatâ fasciis quatuor nigris, apice albo.*

Sparrowhawk above slate-colour spotted with black, beneath varied with rust-colour and white; with the eyebrows and throat white, the tail somewhat forked; with four black bands and a white tip.

Falco Pennsylvanica. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v.* iii. *pl.* 46. *f.* 1. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 67.

Inhabits North America. Allied to the last. Length (of the male) thirteen inches: beak blue-black; cere and sides of the mouth dull green: eyelids yellow; irides fiery orange: plumage above slate-colour: primary quills brown-black, and, with the secondaries, barred with dusky; scapulars spotted white and brown: shafts of all the feathers on the upper parts black: over the eye a dull white streak: chin white, with very fine black markings: breast and belly varied with rust-colour, and transverse spots of white: thigh the same: vent pure white: tail slightly forked, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four broad black bands tipped with white, and is three inches longer than the wings: legs long, very slender, fine orange-yellow; claws black, large and sharp.

Sp. 5. Ac. virgatus.

Ac. *suprà cæruleo cinereus, collo anticè, pectoris medio, abdomine tectricibusque inferioribus caudâ albis; caudâ æqualis fasciis tribus nigris.*

Sparrowhawk above ashy-blue, with the fore part of the neck, the middle of the breast, the abdomen, and lower tail-coverts white; the tail even, with three black bands.

Falco virgatus. *Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col.* 109.

Inhabits Java. Length near ten inches: the plumage of the upper parts of the body and wings is deep bluish-ash, and on elevating the dorsal feathers there appears a white spot in the centre of each, and on those of the wings a series of large white spots on their inner webs, which are not visible when the plumage is depressed; the upper surface of the tail is similar in colour to that of the back, and is marked with three broad black bands: the fore part of the neck and the middle of the breast are white, with a longitudinal brown band down the middle, composed of spots: the sides of the neck, those of the breast, and part of the flanks are bright red: the lower belly and the coverts are striped with broad transverse red and white spots: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are pure white: the inner part of the wing is rayed with white, but the lesser coverts are red, spotted with brown: the tail is even at the end.

Sp. 6. Ac. pileatus.

Ac. *cinereo-schistaceus, subtus albido-cinereus, vertice alisque nigricantibus; femoribus rufis.*

Ashy-slate coloured Sparrowhawk beneath whitish-ash, with the crown and wings dusky-lead; the thighs red.

Falco pileatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 205.

Inhabits Brazil. The male has the top of the head and the wings of a slaty-ash: the cheeks, the nape, the back, and the scapulars ash: the throat, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly are whitish-ash; with a brown stripe down each feather in the direction of the shaft: the thighs are bright red: the under wing-coverts are edged with reddish: the

quills are indistinctly banded, and the tail with black on an ashy ground: the legs and irides are orange-yellow: the cere yellowish: it is near fourteen inches in length: the female is upwards of sixteen inches long, and differs in a few particulars from the male: the plumage is generally of a deeper colour, and more variegated: the dusky colour on the top of the head and on the wings is less distinct: the under parts are of a duller ash; but dashed in the middle of each feather as in the male: the tarsi and legs are more robust than in the male, but less brilliant in colour.

Sp. 7. Ac. Soloënsis.

Ac. *suprà plumbeo-cinereus, infrà sordide ferrugineus; remigibus nigris; tectricibus basi albis; rectricibus (externis exceptis) nigro-fasciatis, subtus albidis.*

Sparrowhawk above ashy-blue, beneath dull ferruginous, with the quills black; the wing-coverts white at the base; the tail-feathers (the exterior excepted) fasciated with black, beneath whitish.

Falco Soloënsis. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. *p.* 137. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 129. 110; young.—Inhabits Java. Length eleven inches.

Sp. 8. Ac. musicus. *Vigors.*

Falco musicus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 143.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Ac. gabar. *Vigors.*

Falco gabar. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 202. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 122—140; young.—The interior of Africa.

Sp. 10. Ac. minullus.

Falco minullus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 205.—The interior of Africa.

GENUS XXI.—HARPAGUS, Vigors.

Rostrum breve; *mandibula superior* fortiter bidentata, *inferior* bis emarginata.

Beak short; the *upper mandible* strongly bidentate, the *lower* doubly emarginate.

HARPAGUS DIODON.

Tarsi mediocres; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* mediocral; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Remiges tertia et quarta longissimæ, æquales.	*Wings* with the *third* and *fourth quills* longest, equal.

Sp. 1. Ha. bidentatus.

Falco bidentatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. 175. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 38, 228; jun.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Ha. diodon. *Vigors.*

Ha. *schistaceo-niger, nuchâ genis lateribusque colli saturatè cinereis, subtus cinereus; femoribus rufis.*

Slaty-black Harpagus beneath ash, with the nape, cheeks, and sides of the neck deep ash; the thighs red.

Falco diodon. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 198.

Inhabits Brazil: length about eleven inches: the adult male has the head, the back, and the wings of a slaty black: the nape, the cheeks, and the sides of the neck deep ash: all the under parts bright ash: the throat and the under tail-coverts white: the smaller under wing-coverts and the feathers of the thighs are bright red: the tail and the wings are striped above with black and ash-colour; and beneath with whitish and black: the quills are indistinctly barred with brown and black: when the scapulary feathers are elevated, two large white spots become visible, which are hidden by the dusky tips of the feathers when they are depressed: the beak is horn-colour: the irides yellow: the legs azure. The young male has all the upper part of the plumage of a deep brown, with the edges of the feathers paler: the cheeks longitudinally spotted with brown and bright red: all the under parts are whitish, dashed with dusky-brown: the thighs are reddish. The female differs but little from the male:

the head and wings are brownish-black: the throat is yellowish-white, without spots; the sides of the belly are slightly tinged with ashy-red: in other respects the plumage resembles that of the male.

GENUS XXII.—GAMPSONYX, Vigors.

Rostrum breve; *mandibulæ* integræ; *nares* rotundatæ.	*Beak* short; *mandibles* entire; *nostrils* rounded.
Alæ breves; *remex* secunda longissima, tertia secundæ ferè æquali; primæ et secundæ pogonio interno fortitèr prope apicem emarginato.	*Wings* short; the second *quill* longest; the third nearly even with the second; the inner web of the first and second strongly emarginated towards the tip.
Cauda mediocris, æqualis.	*Tail* short, equal.
Pedes mediocres; *tarsi* reticulati; *acrotarsia* infrà genu usque ad medium plumata.	*Legs* moderate; *tarsi* reticulated; *acrotarsia* feathered to the middle.

Sp. 1. Ga. Swainsonii. *Zool. Jour.* (*Vigors.*) *v.* ii. 69.

Ga. *supernè cinereo-niger, subtus albus; fronte, genis, abdominis lateribus, plumisque femoralibus aurantiacis, maculâ pectorali utrinque nigrâ.*

Gampsonyx above ashy-black, beneath white; with the forehead, cheeks, sides of the abdomen and femoral feathers orange, and a black spot on each side of the breast.

Inhabits Brazil: discovered by Mr. Swainson. Length barely nine inches and a half: beak black: the feathers of the back and scapulars ashy-black, spotted with rust-colour: the lower part of the sides and nuchal collar white, slightly variegated with

orange: the quills dusky, internally margined with white at the tips; the secondaries slightly sprinkled with rust-colour, beneath white: the tail-feathers ashy-black, all but the two middle ones internally edged with white, beneath white: legs yellow: claws black: irides hazel.

STIRPS III.—FALCONINA. (FALCONS.)

Rostrum *breve, à basi aduncum;* alæ *longæ;* remex *secunda longissima.*

Beak short, hooked from the base; *wings* long; the second *quill* largest.

GENUS XXIII.—IERAX, Vigors.

Rostrum breve; *mandibula superior* fortiter bidentata, *inferior* simpliciter emarginata.	*Beak* short; the *upper mandible* strongly bidentate, the *under* simply emarginated.
Tarsi mediocres; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* mediocral; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Alæ breves; *remex secunda* longissima, leviter internè propè apicem emarginata.	*Wings* short, the *second quill* longest, slightly emarginated internally near the tip.

Sp. 1. Ie. cærulescens.

Falco cærulescens. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 208. *pl.* 27.—India.

GENUS XXIV.—FALCO Auctorum. FALCON.

Rostrum breve; *mandibula superior* fortiter dentata, *inferiore* emarginata.	*Beak* short, the *upper mandible* strongly dentate, the *under* emarginate.
Acrotarsia reticulata.	*Acrotarsia* reticulated.

Remex secunda longissima, *prima* et *secunda* propè apicem internè fortiter emarginata.

Wings with the *second quill* longest, the *first* and *second* strongly emarginate internally near the tip.

Sp. 1. Fa. frontalis.
Falco galericulatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 149. *pl.* 21.—Africa.

Sp. 2. Fa. chiquera. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 176.—India.

Sp. 3. Fa. tibialis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 174.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Fa. Sparverius. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 199. *pl.* 26.—North America.

Sp. 5. Fa. tinnunculus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 179.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Fa. rupicolus. *Daud.*
Falco Capensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 192.—Africa.

Sp. 7. Fa. punctatus.

FA. *suprà rufus, capite colloque nigro longitudinaliter lineatis, dorso alisque nigro maculatis; caudâ fasciis septem nigris; corpore subtus albo nigro maculato.*

Falcon above rufous, with the head and neck longitudinally striped with black, and the back and wings spotted with black; the tail with seven black bands; the body beneath white, spotted with black.

Fa. punctatus. *Cuv.*—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 45.

INHABITS the Isle of France. Length ten inches: the upper parts of the plumage are very bright red: the head and neck are marked with small black longitudinal stripes, the back and the wings with large black spots: the tail is transversely adorned with seven nearly equal black bands: the lower parts of the plumage are pure white: with longitudinal stripes of brown on the sides of the neck, and very regular triangular black spots on the breast, the belly, and the thighs: the beak is bluish: the cere and the legs are yellowish.

Sp. 8. Fa. femoralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 121.

Fa. *suprà cinereo-fuscus, subtus rufus, infrà poneque oculis fasciâ nigrâ, femoribus rufis.*

Falcon above ashy-brown, beneath red, with a black band above and behind the eye, and red thighs.

Inhabits Brazil. Length rather more than a foot: the upper parts of the body, the wing-coverts, the tail, and the top of the head, are deep ashy-brown: the tail-feathers, those of the middle excepted, are transversely banded with reddish, and their tips are also of that colour: the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white; the quills are outwardly black, but are barred with white on their inner webs: beneath and behind the eye is a dash of black: on the breast are several spots, which, with the middle of the belly and the flanks, are deep purplish-black: round the beak, the ears, the throat, the thighs, and abdomen, the under tail-coverts, and the edges of the wing are bright red: the beak is blue: the cere yellow: the legs ash-colour.

Sp. 9. Fa. Islandicus. *Gmel.*—Falco gyrfalco. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 120.—Inhabits Britain and the northern parts of Europe.

Sp. 10. Fa. subbuteo. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 193. *pl.* 25.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 11. Fa. æsalon. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 196.—Falco lithofalco. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 182. *pl.* 24.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 12. Fa. rufipes. *Becks.*—Falco vespertinus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 190.—Inhabits —— ?

Sp. 13. Fa. peregrinus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 128.—Falco communis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 124.—Falco stellatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 154.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 14. Fa. severus, *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsfield.*) xiii. *p.* 135.

FA. *supra fusco-nigricans, remigibus nigris; subtus castaneus gulâ pallidiore.*

Falcon above dusky-brown, with the quills black; beneath chesnut, with the throat paler.

Falco Aldrovandi. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 128?

INHABITS Java. Length ten inches and a half.

Sp. 15. Fa. tinnunculoides. *Naterer.—Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Ed.* i. *p.* 31.

FA. *rufo-ruber, vertice lateribus capitis nuchâque pallide cinereis; gulâ pallidâ; remigibus, crisso, caudâque basi cæruleo-cinereo; hæc versus apicem fasciâ nigrâ, apice alba.*

Rufous-red Falcon with the crown, sides of the head, and the nape, pale ash; the throat pale; the quills, vent, and base of the tail bluish-ash; towards the tip of the latter a black band, its tip white.

INHABITS Europe. Length eleven inches: beak bluish: cere, and round the eyelids, yellow: crown, sides of the neck, and nape pale ash-colour: back, scapulars, and greater part of the wing-coverts deep rufous, inclining to red; some of the larger, the second quills, rump, and nearly the whole of the tail bluish-ash, near the end of the last a broad black band, and the end white: throat pale: the rest of the under parts pale reddish-rufous, marked with longitudinal black streaks: legs yellow: claws pure white. The female is rather larger. Said to feed on beetles and large insects, rarely on small birds.

Sp. 16. Fa? aurantius. *Shaw, v.* vii. 194.—South America.

STIRPS IV.—BUTEONINA. (BUZZARDS.)

Rostrum *mediocre, à basi aduncum;* cauda *æqualis.*

Beak mediocral, hooked from the base; *tail* equal.

GENUS XXV.—ICTINIA, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve; *mandibula superior* subdentata, *inferior* emarginata.
Tarsi breves, debiles; *acrotarsia* scutellata.
Alæ longæ; *remex* tertia longissima.

Beak short; the *upper mandible* somewhat dentate, the *under* emarginate.
Tarsi short, weak; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Wings long; the *third quill* longest.

Sp. 1. Ic. plumbea.

Falco plumbeus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 196. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 180. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* xii.—Cayenne.

GENUS XXVI.—CIRCUS Auctorum. HARRIER.

Rostrum mediocre; *nares* subovales.
Tarsi elongati; *acrotarsia* scutellata.
Digiti plerumque breves.
Remex tertia longissima.
Capitis latera plumarum circulo instructa, disco capitali *Strigium* persimili.

Beak mediocral; *nostrils* somewhat oval.
Tarsi elongated; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Toes generally short.
Third quill longest.
Sides of the head furnished with a circle of feathers resembling that of the *Owls*.

Sp. 1. Ci. æruginosus.

Falco æruginosus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 116.—Falco rufus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 113 *and* 150.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Ci. pygargus.

Falco Cyaneus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 163,—Falco montanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 183.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. C. cinerascens.

CI. *fusco-cinereus subtus albidus, rachidibus pennarum spadiceis, remigibus secundariis fasciis tribus nigricantibus.*

Brown-ash Harrier, beneath whitish, with the shafts of each feather bay, the secondary quills with three dusky bars.

Falco cinerascens. *Linn. Trans.* (*Mont.*) ix. 188. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 13.

Inhabits England. A new bird to Britain, discovered by Montagu, and described by him in the Linnean Transactions. Length eighteen inches: beak black: cere greenish: eyelids and irides bright yellow: crown, cheeks, throat, under part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dark ash-colour: neck above, back, and scapulars ashy-brown: lesser wing-coverts nearly the same, greater dusky-black; quills nearly black: secondary quills ashy-brown, with three dusky bars across them, half an inch broad, two of which are hid by the coverts: body beneath white, with a broad bright bay streak down the shaft of each feather: tail somewhat cuneiform, the two middle feathers dark brown, the others dark ash-colour, palest on the two or three outer feathers, the inner webs approaching to white, and all, except the two middle ones, with four equidistant bars on the inner webs, in the two outer bay, in the rest more or less dusky: legs orange-colour, long and slender: claws small, black. The female much resembles that sex of the C. Pygargus, but the ferruginous parts are much brighter, and instead of the under being streaked with dusky, they are purely bright ferruginous.

Sp. 4. Ci. acoli.

Falco acoli. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 172. *pl.* 23.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. Ci. melanoleucos.

Falco melanoleucos.—*Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 154.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Ci. palustris.

CI. *pallide fuscus subtus pallide flavo-ruber, longitudinaliter fusco striatus; gulâ saturatè fuscâ; remigibus caudâque cinereo-griseis fusco transversè fasciatis; superciliis albis.*

Pale-brown Harrier beneath pale-yellow-red longitudinally striped with brown; with the throat deep brown; the quills and tail ashy-grey transversely striped with brown; the eyebrows white.

Falco palustris. *Pr. Max.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 22.—Salvador Falcon. *Lath. Hist.* i. 276.

INHABITS Brazil. Length twenty inches: head yellowish-white and dark brown mixed: over the eye a whitish stripe: all the upper parts of the plumage dark brown: lower parts pale yellowish-red, with dark brown longitudinal stripes: throat dark brown: thighs and rump rusty-red: quills and tail ashy-grey, with dark-brown transverse stripes.

Sp. 7. Ci. rutilans.

CI. *rufo-aureus, capite longitudinaliter striato; dorso alisque cinereo-fusco maculatis; corpore subtus transversè nigricante striato.*

Golden-red Harrier with the head longitudinally striped; the back and wings spotted with ashy-brown; the body beneath transversely striped with dusky.

Falco rutilans. *Lichtenst.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 25.

INHABITS South America. Length eighteen or twenty inches: the old birds have the plumage bright golden-red, varied on the head with small longitudinal striæ: the back and wings are marked with large ashy-brown spots: the neck, breast, and belly are transversely striped with very narrow blackish bands: thighs and inner parts of the wings red: quills and secondaries striped with black for three-fourths of their length, the rest black: the tail is dusky, with a single

white or ashy band, and all its feathers tipped with ash-colour: cere, base of the beak, and legs yellow. The young have the head, neck, and under parts reddish-white, blotched and spotted with brown: the back and wing-coverts ashy-brown, with the edges of the feathers reddish: the greater coverts have several large red spots, which are striped with black zigzag lines: the secondaries and quills are red at the base, and marked on that part with distant black zigzag lines; their tips are deep brown: the thighs are red, with numerous black zigzags: the tail is marbled at the base with red, white, and brown, irregularly rayed with red and brown in the middle, and tipped with deep brown.

Said by D'Azara to be very abundant in Paraguay: it lays two eggs, of a tawny-red, spotted with blood-colour.

GENUS XXVII.—PERNIS, Cuvier. HONEY-BUZZARD.

Rostrum mediocre.	*Beak* mediocral.
Lorum plumis serratis tectum.	*Lores* covered with serrated feathers.
Tarsi mediocres, semiplumati; *acrotarsia* reticulata.	*Tarsi* mediocral, half-feathered; *acrotarsia* reticulated.
Remex tertia longissima.	*Third quill* longest.

Sp. 1. Pe. apivorus.

Falco apivorus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 114.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Pe. ptiloryncbus.

Pe. *cristatus, fuscus, suprà transversim undulatus; alis fasciâ cinereo-griseâ ornatis; caudâ nigrâ; basi fasciâ albidâ.*

PERNIS PTILONORYNCHUS.

Crested-brown Honey-Buzzard above transversely waved; the wings with an ashy-grey bar; the tail black, with a whitish fascia at the base.

Falco ptilorynchus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 44.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length two feet; the females rather more: the occiput furnished with a crest composed of six broad dependant feathers, as in many of the Falconidæ: the tail is long and rounded: all the plumage of the upper parts is bright brown, each feather being edged with paler brown, and varied with transverse undulated spots: at the junction of the secondary feathers the wing is ornamented with a broad transverse band, of a beautiful ashy-grey, marked with deeper zigzags, and edged with black: the quills are rayed with bands of brown and cinereous: the tail is black, with a broad whitish band, marbled with brown, passing through all the feathers at the base, and at the tip: the under parts of the plumage are dull brown: the beak is black, and the legs yellow. The young want the ashy band on the wing; all the feathers are rayed; the tail has three marbled whitish bands and three ashy-brown bands: the head is pure ashy: the upper part of the plumage is varied with dull brown and ashy-brown: the long occipital feathers are black: the throat is varied with black and brown, and the under parts are ashy-brown spotted with white.

GENUS XXVIII.—BUTEO Auctorum. BUZZARD.

Rostrum mediocre, subdebile; *nares* subrotundatæ.	*Beak* mediocral, rather weak; *nostrils* somewhat rounded.
Tarsi breves; *acrotarsia* scutellata.	*Tarsi* short; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Remex quarta longissima.	*Fourth quill* longest.

A. *Tarsis nudis.* *A.* Tarsi naked.

Sp. 1. Bu. tachardus.

Falco tachardus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 201.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 2. Bu. Jackal.

Falco Jackal. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 173.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 3. Bu. busarellus.

Falco bazarellus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 203.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. Bu. buson.

Falco buzon. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 202.—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. Bu. tachiro.

Falco tachiro. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 201.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Bu. vulgaris.

Falco Buteo. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 109.—Falco variegatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 112.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 7. Bu. pterocles.

Bu. *schistaceus subtus albus, hypochondriis lateribusque abdominis rufo transversim undulatis; caudâ albâ versus apicem fasciâ nigrâ.*

Slate-coloured Buzzard beneath white, with the flanks and sides of the abdomen transversely waved with rufous; the tail white, with a black bar towards the tip.

Falco pterocles. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 56. 139. jun.

Inhabits Brazil. Length sixteen or seventeen inches: the adult bird has the throat, head, cheeks, neck, and top of the back and wings slate-colour: the scapulars clear red, with brown spots: the fore part of the neck and all the under parts of the body pure white; with the flanks, the sides of the abdomen, and the under wing-covers, transversely striped with reddish zigzag lines: the tail, which is rather short, is of a pearly white, with a broad black band near its tip: the white is marked with six or seven transverse lines above, and beneath with a few blotches. The young have the lores and forehead white: the cheeks and sides of the neck reddish-yellow, with

BUTEO PTEROCLES.

dusky dashes: the head, throat, fore part of the neck and back, black, more or less spotted with paler: the under parts are dull white, tinged with red, and varied with brown and reddish spots, which disappear with age: the tail is white, irregularly barred with brown lines at unequal distances. The wings in this species reach to the tip of the tail.

Sp. 8. Bu. pæcilonotus.

Bu. *albus alis nigris maculis albis; caudâ fasciâ nigrâ, basi apiceque albis.*

White Buzzard with the wings black spotted with white; the tail with a black band; its base and tip white.

Falco pæcilonotus. *Cuv. Temm. Pl. Col.* 9.

Inhabits Guiana. A beautiful species, with the body white, as well as the base and apex of the tail: the wings black spotted with white; the spots being of the form of a crescent: the beak is black: the legs yellowish.

Sp. 9. Bu. borealis.

Falco borealis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 112.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. v.* vi. *pl.* 52. *f.* 1.—North America.

Sp. 10. Bu. Leverianus.

Falco Leverianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 151.—North America.

B. *Tarsis plumatis.* *B.* Tarsi feathered.

Sp. 11. Bu. lagopus.

Falco lagopus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 145.—Falco pennatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 146.—Falco St. Johannis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 149?—England and the north of Europe.

Sp. 12. Bu. niger.

Bu. *suprà fusco-niger albo sparsus, subtus niger, fronte albo, remigibus quinque primoribus internè albis, caudâ nigrâ fasciis angustis quinque albis, apice albidô.*

Buzzard above brown-black sprinkled with white; beneath black, with the forehead white; the first five quills white within; the tail black, with five narrow white bands and a whitish tip.

Falco niger, *or* Black Hawk. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vi. *p.* 82. *pl.* 53. *f.* 1. 2.

INHABITS North America. Length twenty-one inches: beak bluish black: cere, sides of the mouth, and feet, orange yellow: irides bright hazel: plumage above brown black, slightly dashed with white: front white: nape white under the surface: all the under parts black, slightly tinged with brown, and a few circular touches of the same on the thighs: the five first prime quills white on their inner webs: tail rounded at the end, deep black, crossed with five narrow white bands, and broadly tipped with dull white: vent black, spotted with white; inside webs of the primaries white: legs black, tinged with brownish: claws black, strong, sharp: toes very short.

A powerful species; and feeds on mice, frogs, moles, and ducks: it has been seen to kill the latter on the wing.

STIRPS V.—MILVINA (KITES).

Rostrum *mediocre, à basi subaduncum;* cauda *furcata.*
Beak mediocral, somewhat hooked from the base; *tail* forked.

GENUS XXIX.—ELANUS, Savigny.

Rostrum mediocre, debile, compressum.	*Beak* mediocral, weak, compressed.
Tarsi breves, semiplumati; *acrotarsia* reticulata.	*Tarsi* short, half-feathered; *acrotarsia* reticulated.

ELANUS MELANOPTERUS.

Ungues, medio excepto, internè rotundati.
Remex secunda longissima, *prima* et *secunda* fortiter internè emarginata.

Claws, the middle one excepted, internally rounded.
Second quill longest, the *first* and *second* strongly emarginated internally.

Sp. 1. El. melanopterus.

Falco melanopterus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 177.—*Leach. Zool. Misc.* iii. *pl.* 122.—Africa, the coast of New Holland, &c.

Sp. 2. El. furcatus.

Falco furcatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. 107.—North America.

Sp. 3. El. Riocourii.

El. *cinereo-cæruleus subtus, fronte, loris, malis, pennarumque secundariorum apice albis; tectricibus inferioribus alarum nigerrimis.*

Ashy-blue Elanus with the under parts, the forehead, lores, cheeks, and tip of the secondary feathers white; the lower wing-coverts deep black.

Falco Riocourii. *Vieil.*—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 85.

Inhabits Senegal. Length thirteen or fourteen inches: the plumage is very similar in colour to that of the first species, all the upper parts being of an ashy-blue, which is deepest on the back and on the scapulars, wings, and tail: the tip of the secondary wing-feathers is white: the under wing-coverts are deep black: the forehead, the lores, the cheeks, and the under parts in general are pure white: the tail is considerably forked; the outer feathers being one inch and a half longer than the rest: the beak is black; and the legs clear yellow. The young have the tail less forked; all the feathers of the wings tipped with reddish; and several slight tinges of yellowish and reddish are disposed over the feathers of

the under parts of the body, which disappear when the bird puts on his adult plumage.

GENUS XXX.—MILVUS Auctorum. KITE.

Rostrum mediocre, debile, suprà subangulare; *nares* obliquæ, ellipticæ.
Tarsi breves; *acrotarsia* scutellata.
Alæ longissimæ; *remex* quarta longissima.
Cauda furcata.

Beak mediocral, weak, above somewhat angular; *nostrils* oblique, elliptic.
Tarsi short; *acrotarsia* scutellated.
Wings very long; the *fourth quill* longest.
Tail forked.

Sp. 1. Mi. ictinus.

Falco ictinus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 103.—Falco austriacus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 107.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Mi. ater.

Falco ater. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 105.—Falco Forskahlii. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 178.—Egypt.

FAMILY IV.—STRIGIDÆ.

Caput *grande, plumosum*; oculorum ambitus *pennis decompositis (in utroque capitis latere circulum efformant) ornatus*; rostrum *breve, aduncum*; *ad basin plumis antrorsum incumbentibus tectum*; cera *absconditum*; nares *oblongæ*; auricularum foramina *amplissima, valvâ obtecta*; digitus *externus retro mobilis.*

The Strigidæ have the *head* large and plumose; the *region* of the *eyes* furnished with decomposed feathers, forming a circle on each side of the head; the *beak* short, and hooked; clothed at its base with incumbent feathers pointing forwards; *cere* hidden; *nostrils* oblong; the *opening* of the *ears* very ample, and furnished with a valve; the *outer toe* moveable backwards.

These birds usually prey upon the smaller mammalia; but some of them attack birds, and even insects: they generally search for their food by twi-

MILVUS ICTINUS.

SCOPS ATRICAPILLA.

light, or by the light of the moon; a few, however, are said to feed by day. They inhabit all regions. The following arrangement of the genera of this family is founded on that of M. Cuvier in his Règne Animal.

GENUS XXXI.—SCOPS, Savigny.

Rostrum breve, arcuatum.	*Beak* short, arched.
Caput fasciculis pennarum, auricularum simulantibus, instructum.	*Head* furnished with feathers resembling ears.
Discus faciei imperfectus.	*Facial disc* incomplete.
Aures parvæ.	*Ears* small.
Digiti nudi.	*Toes* naked.

Sp. 1. Sc. Asio.

Strix Scops. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 233.—Strix Carniolica. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 231.—Strix pulchella. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 239.—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. Sc. albifrons.

Strix albifrons. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 238.—North America.

Sp. 3. Sc. atricapilla.

Sc. *vertice nigro; corpore suprà, alis caudâque subflavis fusco nigroque variis; subtus albo, fusco longitudinaliter maculato et striato; torque nuchali rufescente.*

Scops with the crown black; with the body above the wings and the tail yellowish, varied with black and brown; beneath white, longitudinally spotted and striped with brown; a reddish collar on the nape.

Strix atricapilla. *Natterer.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 145.

Inhabits Brazil. Length about ten inches: the top of the head is black: a broad whitish band with delicate dots and zigzags of black surrounds the occiput: the eyebrows and the inner webs of the auri-

form feathers are white, pencilled with black; the outer webs of the latter, as well as a band directed towards the eyes, are plain black: on the nape is an indistinct reddish collar marked with brown zigzags: the feathers of the cheeks are edged with black: the irides are bright yellow; and the eyes are surrounded by small black feathers: the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are yellowish, varied with brown and black: the under parts are white, with longitudinal stripes, spots, and zigzags of brown: the toes are yellow: the tail is even at the end.

Sp. 4. Sc. noctula.

Sc. *suprà nigra, aut fuscescens, rufescente marmorata; subtus rufo-alba transversè undulata et maculata; torque duplici nuchali supernè albo fusco maculato, infrà nigro rufo-albo maculato.*

Scops above black, or brownish, marbled with reddish; beneath reddish-white transversely waved and spotted; with a double collar on the nape, white above with brown spots, black below with reddish-white spots.

Strix noctula. *Reinwardt. Temm. Pl. Col.* 99.

Inhabits Java and other eastern islands: length eight or nine inches: the male has the forehead, eyebrows, and throat whitish, finely marked with brown: the beak is yellow, and furnished with white bristles: the lower part of the neck is adorned with a white collar, spotted with brown: beneath this, on the nape, is another collar of black, spotted with reddish-white: all the upper parts of the body are black, each feather being marbled with reddish, and having four or six spots of the same thereon; and on the outer webs of the quills are several square spots: the

scapulars and edges of the wings are spotted with white: the tail is black, with four reddish zigzag bars: the lower parts of the body are white, slightly tinged with reddish, and marked with fine transverse zigzag stripes, with a broad black stripe and three irregular spots on each feather, in the direction of the shaft. The female is larger: the upper parts are reddish-brown, marked with brighter red bands; and all the feathers of the back have a black stripe in the direction of the shaft: those parts which are white in the male are yellowish in the female: the feathers of the wings and tail are rayed with angular red and dusky-brown bands.

This species may probably be the Strix Lempyi of Dr. Horsfield: see Linnean Transactions, vol. xiii. p. 140.

Sp. 5. Sc.? Leschenaulti.

Sc? *fusco-rufescens nigro striata, subtus rufescens fusco transversè undulata; tarsis nudis cæruleis.*

Brown-red Scops? striped with red, beneath reddish transversely waved with brown; with naked blue tarsi.

Strix Leschenaulti. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 20.

Inhabits India. Length nineteen inches and a half: the egrets are very small and placed behind, and at a distance from the eyes: the head, the nape, the back, and the scapulars are of an earthy-red, with a black stripe down the middle of each feather: the lesser wing-coverts are varied with large black and white spots; the latter colour predominating near the bend of the wing: the greater coverts are white in the centre, and those placed nearest to the body are of the same colour on the back: the wing and

tail-feathers are transversely barred with brown and reddish-white: the throat is white, slightly dashed with black; the rest of the under parts is bright reddish, palest on the coverts and under surface of the tail, with each feather delicately marked with zigzags of a deeper hue, and a broad black dash in the direction of the shaft: the tarsi and toes are naked, and covered with a rough, shagreened, blue skin: the last joints of the toes are scaled: the beak is yellow.

Sp. 6. Sc? Ceylonensis.

Strix Ceylonenis. *Shaw, v.* vii. 218. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 74.—Strix Ketupa. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. v.* xiii. 141.—Hutum Horned Owl. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 337. *pl.* xiii?—India.

Sp. 7. Sc? strepitans.

Sc. *nigricans rufescente transversè undulata; subtus albida fusco striata, caudâ apice albâ; tarsis albis fusco fasciatis.*

Dusky Scops transversely waved with reddish; beneath whitish striped with brown, with the tip of the tail white; the tarsi white barred with brown.

Strix strepitans. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 174.

Inhabits India. Length nineteen inches: the egrets are composed of long black feathers, of which the shortest are striped with black and whitish: all the upper parts of the plumage and wings are dusky, distantly striped with reddish zigzags; those on the wings being broadest and inclining to whitish: the quills are striped with broad bands: the tail is striped with several bands on the inner webs of the feathers, and with distant zigzag lines on the outer; the tip of the feathers is white: the under parts are whitish transversely rayed with brown; the cheeks, belly, and

vent being distantly rayed, and the belly more closely with brown and reddish-white: the down on the tarsi is white, barred with brown: the toes are yellow: the beak yellowish-white: the claws whitish, with brown tips.

GENUS XXXII.—BUBO, Cuvier. HORN-OWL.

Rostrum breve, arcuatum.	*Beak* short, arched.
Caput parvum, fasciculis pennarum auricularum æmulis, instructum.	*Head* small, furnished with earlike feathers.
Discus faciei parvus.	*Facial disc* small.
Pedes robusti, usque ad ungues plumosi.	*Legs* robust, clothed with feathers to the claws.

Sp. 1. Bu. microcephalus. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.*

Strix Bubo. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 211. *pl.* 28.—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. Bu. Africanus.

Strix Bubo var. (African Horned Owl.) *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 215.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 3. Bu? lactea.

Bu? *albus suprà fusco varia et griseo albidoque lineata, subtus fusco undulata, remigibus rectricibusque flavo fasciatis; tarsis albis, digitis cæruleis.*

White Horn-Owl above varied with brown and striped with griseous and white; beneath waved with brown, with the quills and tail-feathers banded with yellow; the tarsi white, and the toes blue.

Strix lactea. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 4.

Inhabits Senegal. Length about two feet: the beak is large and clear bluish; furnished with strong black bristles: the cheeks are white surrounded by a circle of dusky brown: the throat is pure white: the

lower parts of the body are dull white, varied with delicate irregularly disposed brown zigzag lines: the top of the head and the nape somewhat similar: the back and wings are of a deeper tinge, the former being varied with clear brown, and finely striped grey and white: the quills, the secondaries, and the tail-feathers are marked with broad yellow bands and fine zigzag lines: several of the middle wing-coverts have part of their outer webs white, forming four or five large spots on the wings: the tarsal feathers are white: the toes blue: the tail is slightly rounded, and is about half covered by the wings, when the latter are closed.

GENUS XXXIII.—OTUS, Cuvier. EAR-OWL.

Rostrum breve, arcuatum.	*Beak* short, arcuated.
Caput fasciculis pennarum, auricularum æmulis, instructum.	*Head* furnished with ear-like feathers.
Discus capitis magnus.	*Facial disc* large.
Aures magnæ.	*Ears* large.
Pedes graciles, usque ad ungues plumosi.	*Legs* slender, clothed with feathers to the claws.

Sp. 1. Ot. Ascalaphus. *Cuvier.*

Ot. *rufo-ferrugineus fusco maculatus, alis dorsoque fusco vermiculatis, ventreque transversè lineato; auriculæ breves.*

Rusty-red Ear-Owl spotted with brown, with the wings and back vermiculated, and the belly transversely lineated with brown; the earlike feathers short.

Strix Ascalaphus. *Savigny Egypt. Temm. Pl. Col. 57.*

Inhabits Africa. Length about eighteen inches: beak black: the body, wings, and tail are whitish-

red, varied with different shades; the whole body being spotted and striped with brown-black; the spots being lanceolate on the head and nape, and confluent on the ears: the quills and tail-feathers are adorned with broad bands and narrow zigzag stripes of brown, and the breast dashed with the same, and the rest of the under parts is finely striped transversely: the under surface of the tail is white, transversely barred with five or six very narrow dusky-brown lines: the throat and the middle of the breast are white: the tarsi are very long, clothed as well as the toes with whitish feathers.

Sp. 2. Ot. Europæus.

Strix Otus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 221.—England and Europe.

Sp. 3. Ot. brachyotos.

Strix brachyotos. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 223.—England and Europe.

Sp. 4. Ot. Americanus.

Strix Americanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 228.—Strix Mexicana. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 228.—America.

Sp. 5. Ot. Virginianus.

Strix Virginianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 215. *pl.* 30.—North America.

Sp. 6. Ot. Asio.

Strix Asio. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 229. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 80.—Strix nævia. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 230.—North America.

Sp. 7. Ot. leucotis.

OT. *albus rufescente nigroque undulatus et maculatus, fasciâ auriculari nigrâ; remigibus rectricibusque cinereis fusco undulatis.*

White-Ear Owl undulated and spotted with reddish and black, with a black band on the ear; the quills and tail ash-coloured, waved with brown.

Strix leucotis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 16.

INHABITS Senegal. Length above six inches: the face and cheeks are entirely white; which colour is

surrounded on the external ear by a broad black band extending to the origin of the egrets, which, with the feathers of the head and nape, are dull white, varied with reddish zigzags, and having a longitudinal black stripe in the direction of the shafts: the tip of each feather is black: the upper and under parts of the body are the same, but the former are of a browner cast, and the latter yellowish: the quills and tail-feathers are ashy, delicately marked with brownish zigzags, and broadish transverse stripes: the vent is white, with brown stripes: the tarsal feathers are white, with yellowish spots: the beak is whitish horn-colour, with pure white bristles, which nearly hide it from observation.

Sp. 8. Ot? Coromandus.

Strix Coromanda. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 220.—Coromandel.

Sp. 9. Ot? Sinensis.

Strix Sinensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 219.—China.

Sp. 10. Ot? Africanus.

Ot? *facie colloque supremo fusco cinereo albidoque transversè fasciatis; capite dorsoque nigris, albo maculatis; remigibus fusco alboque fasciatis; caudâ subtus fuscâ, fasciis quinque albis.*

Ear-Owl with the face and upper part of the neck transversely barred with brown, ash-colour, and whitish; with the head and back black spotted with white; the quills banded with brown and white; the tail brown beneath, with five white bands.

Strix Africanus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 50.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Length between sixteen and eighteen inches: the face and part of the neck are clothed with feathers which are rayed transversely with brown, ash-colour, and whitish: the chin

and lower part of the neck are pure white: the head, the egrets, the back, and the wing-coverts, are sooty black, spotted on the edges of the webs with white: the quills are alternately barred with brown and whitish, and tipped with brown and dusky: the tail has five white bars beneath, on a brown ground, and varied with spots, disposed in bars and zigzags above: the under parts of the body are whitish, rayed transversely and spotted with black: the vent and lower tail-coverts are whitish, with five brown lines: the tarsi are also whitish, with brown zigzag lines: the tail is long and slightly rounded: the beak is black, and much hidden by the feathers of the face: the egrets arise at some distance from the hinder angle of the eyes.

Sp. 11. Ot? macrorhynchus.

Ot? *corpore suprà fusco, rufo albidoque vario; subtus albido fusco transversè undulato; pectore albo fusco lineato; rostro magno.*

Ear-Owl with the body above varied with brown, red, and whitish; beneath whitish transversely waved with brown; the breast white, dashed with brown; the beak large.

Strix macrorhyncha. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 62.

Inhabits North America. Size of Otus Virginianus: length nineteen inches: the beak is large, black, or brown, tinged with red; all the upper parts of the plumage are varied with brown, red, and whitish, disposed in spots and waves, which are most regular on the quills: the tail-feathers have broad bands, marked with zigzags: the breast and under parts are whitish, the former being strongly dashed

with brown, and the latter transversely, but remotely, rayed with the same; the tarsi are short.

GENUS XXXIV.—ULULA, Cuvier.

Rostrum et *aures* ut in *Oti*.	*Beak* and *ears* similar to those of the preceding genus.
Caput fasciculis auriformis haud instructum; *discus* magnus.	*Head* not furnished with a fasciculus of earlike feathers; the facial *disc* large.
Pedes usque ad ungues plumosi.	*Legs* feathered to the claws.

Two species only are known of this genus; they inhabit the northern regions of the globe.

Sp. 1. Ul. nebulosa.
Strix nebulosa. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 245.—Canada.

Sp. 2. Ul. litturata. *Retzius.*
Strix Ulula var.? *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 272.—Sweden.

GENUS XXXV.—STRIX Auctorum. OWL.

Rostrum paulò elongatum, basi rectum, versus apicem aduncum.	*Beak* somewhat elongated, straight at the base, hooked towards the tip.
Caput fasciculis auriformis haud instructum.	*Head* not furnished with egrets.
Discus capitis maximus.	*Facial disc* very large.
Tarsi plumosi; *digiti* hirsuti; *unguis* medius internè serratus.	*Tarsi* feathered; *toes* hairy; middle *claw* internally serrated.

Sp. 1. St. flammea. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 258. *pl.* 38.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. St? Novæ Hollandiæ.

St? *suprà saturate-cinereo, griseo alboque varia, apicibus pennarum albo nigricanteque maculatis; subtus subfulva nigricante maculata, caudâ fasciis nigris.*

Owl above dark cinereous varied with grey and white, with the tips of the feathers spotted with dusky and white; beneath subfulvous spotted with dusky, the tail with black bands.

Mouse Owl. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 358.

Length about seventeen inches: beak white: face reddish-buff: from the chin a chocolate mark, surrounding the margin of both the face circles, and finishing at the hind head; before the eye dusky black: plumage above dark ash-colour, speckled with grey, dashed with white; this appearance arising from each feather having a darker spot at the end, and within this a triangular white mark: the inner webs of the feathers rusty-yellow (as in the preceding bird): quills and tail clouded, the latter crossed with five or six bands of black, margined above and below with white: under parts of the body and under wing-coverts pale buff, with a dull dusky spot at the end of each feather: outer quill greatly serrated, the second less so, the edges of the others smooth: legs feathered to the toes, the latter hairy: claws black. Inhabits New Holland.

GENUS XXXVI.—SYRNIUM, Savigny. HOWLET.

Rostrum breve, curvatum.	*Beak* short, curved.
Caput fasciculis auriformis haud ornatum.	*Head* not furnished with egrets.
Discus faciei maximus.	*Facial disc* very large.
Pedes usque ad ungues plumosi.	*Legs* clothed with feathers to the claws.

Sp. 1. Sy. stridulum.

Strix stridula. *Linn*. i. *p*. 280.—Strix sylvatica. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 253.—Varieties? Strix Aluco. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 255.—Strix noctua. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 252?—Strix rufa. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 252?—Strix Austriaca. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 247?—Strix alba. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 247?—Strix Soloniensis. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 262.—Strix Ulula. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 270.—Britain and Europe.

GENUS XXXVII.—SURNIA, Dumeril. HAWK-OWL.

Rostrum breve, arcuatum.	*Beak* short, arched.
Discus capitis parvus, imperfectus.	*Disc* of the *head* small and incomplete.
Aures parvæ, ovales.	*Ears* small, oval.
Auriculæ nullæ.	*Egrets* none.
Pedes valdè plumosi.	*Legs* very plumose.
Cauda elongata, cuneiformis.	*Tail* elongated, wedgeshaped.

The birds of this genus prey by day.

Sp. 1. Su. Uralensis.

Strix Uralensis. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 277. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 27.—Strix Caspia. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 272?—Siberia.

Sp. 2. Su. Africana.

Strix Africanus. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 278.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Su? Nisuella.

Strix Nisuella. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 279.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Su? Canadensis.

Strix Canadensis. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 273.—Strix Hudsonicus. *Shaw*, *v*. vii. *p*. 274?—North America.

GENUS XXXVIII.—NYCTEA.

Rostrum à basi curvatum.	*Beak* curved from the base.
Discus faciei grandis.	*Facial disc* large.
Auriculæ nullæ.	*Egrets* none.
Pedes plumosi; *ungues* valdè curvati, acuti.	*Legs* plumose; *claws* much curved, acute.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

SURNIA URALENSIS.

Sp. 1. Ny. Erminea.

Strix Nyctea. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 240. *pl.* 31.—Strix Erminea. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 251.—England and the north of Europe.

Sp. 2. Ny? Wapacuthu.

Strix Wapacuthu. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 243.—North America.

GENUS XXXIX.—NOCTUA, Savigny. NIGHT-OWL.

Rostrum breve, arcuatum.	*Beak* short, arched.
Discus faciei parvus, imperfectus.	*Facial disc* small, imperfect.
Auriculæ nullæ.	*Egrets* none.
Aures parvæ, ovales.	*Ears* small, oval.
Pedes plus minusve nudi.	*Legs* more or less naked.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

A. *Tarsis digitisque plumosis.* *A.* Tarsi and toes feathered.

Sp. 1. No. pygmæa. *Becks.*

Strix passerina. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 264.—Strix Tengmalmi. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 267.—Strix pusilla. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 267.—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. No. passerina. *Meyer.*

Strix acadiensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 266.—Strix Transatlantica. *Shaw, v.* vii. 264?—The north of Europe and of America.

Sp. 3. No. occipitalis.

No. *suprà fusco flavoque variata, albo maculata; subtus albida rufo lineata; fronte et capite supremo rufis albo punctatis, remigibus fusco rufoque fasciatis.*

Night-Owl above varied with brown and yellow, and spotted with white; beneath whitish striped with rufous; with the forehead and upper part of the head rufous dotted with white; the quills banded with red and brown.

Strix occipitalis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 34.

Inhabits Africa. Length seven inches: the forehead and the upper part of the head are reddish, dotted with white: the upper parts of the body are brown or yellow, with white spots encircled with

black: the male has a whitish band on the occiput, and the female a reddish one: on each side of this a band composed of a tuft of feathers spotted with black and white: all the lower parts of the body are whitish, dashed with clear red: the quills are regularly banded with brown and reddish alternately: the tail-feathers are brown or yellow, with five white spots on both webs, those on the outer one being smallest: the legs and toes are clothed with a very short down: the beak is yellowish, with some white hairs on its sides, and near the eyes.

Sp. 4. No. Sonnerati.

No *fusco-rufescens, subtus alba, fusco transversè fasciata; capite tectricibusque alarum albo maculatis; regio ocularis, facies gulâque rufo-albis.*

Red-brown Night-Owl beneath white, transversely barred with brown; with the head and wing-coverts spotted with white; space round the eyes, the face, and the throat, reddish-white.

Strix Sonnerati. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 21.

INHABITS India. Length eleven inches: all the upper parts of the body are reddish-brown, the head being adorned with small white spots, and the wing-coverts with large spots of the same: the quills and tail-feathers are like the back: the space round the eyes is reddish-white, as well as the face and throat: all the under parts are white, transversely but distantly barred with brown: the down on the tarsi and toes is red: the beak and the claws are yellow.

Sp. 5. No. brama.

No. *nigricante-fusca albo variegata; subtus albida fusco transversim maculata; superciliis collarique albo lunulis cinereo-fuscis; remigibus caudâque albo fasciatis.*

Dusky-brown Night-Hawk varied with white; beneath whitish transversely spotted with brown; the eyebrows and collar white with ashy-grey lunules; the quills and tail barred with white.
Strix brama. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 68.

Inhabits India. This bird greatly resembles the first species, but it is somewhat less: has more white on the upper parts, and is dusky brown in the places that are ashy-brown in that bird: again, the eyebrows and collar on the neck serve also to show the distinction; these parts are white, with ashy-brown lunules: the under parts of the plumage are covered with large transverse spots, instead of longitudinal dashes: the quills and tail are banded with white.

Sp. 6. No. Pagodarum.

No. *supra badio-ferruginosa fasciis transversis obsoletioribus; subtus alba fasciis ferruginoso-badiis saturatioribus; gulâ albidâ.*

Night-Owl above rusty-chesnut, with obsolete transverse fasciæ; beneath white, with deep rusty-chesnut fasciæ; with a white throat.

Strix Pagodarum. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 230.—Strix seloputo. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. *p.* 140.

Inhabits India. Length from seventeen to nineteen inches: the adult has the top of the head and the sides of the neck bright red; with two spots of pure white on each feather: the back, lesser wing-coverts, and scapulars are similar to the neck, the white spots are larger and less regular, and surrounded with black: the secondaries and the base of the quills are red-brown, barred with yellow-red: the tail is irregularly barred with brown, and tipped with white: the face and eyebrows are clear yellow-red:

the breast is transversely barred with reddish, and the under parts are white distantly barred with brown: the irides are yellow.

Sp. 7. No. hirsuta.

No. *fusca subtus albida maculis fuscis; fronte lorisque albis, vertice nuchâque cinereo-fuscis; gulâ rufescente, caudâ fuscâ fasciis quatuor cinereis, apice albo.*

Brown Night-Owl beneath whitish spotted with brown; with the forehead and lores white; the top ofthe head and nape ashy-brown; the throat reddish; the tail brown, with four ashy bands, and a white tip.

Strix hirsuta. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 289.

Inhabits Ceylon. Length of the male about ten, and of the female above eleven inches: the forehead and the lores are white, with a few black hairs at the base of the beak: the top of the head and the nape are ashy-brown: the back, the wing-coverts, and the quills are uniform brown: the scapulars and the secondaries nearest the body are spotted on their inner webs with white; but those spots are hidden when the wing is closed: the throat is reddish: the breast and the belly are whitish covered with large reddish-brown spots: the under tail-coverts are white, with a few brown spots: the tail-feathers are banded with four bars of brown and four of ash-colour: their tips are white: the toes are marbled with red and brown, and are remarkable for having their edges naked and furnished with rough excrescences of a yellowish colour; the hairs upon them are red: the beak is black, with its keel white.

B. *Tarsis plumosis; digitis pilosis.*

B. Tarsi feathered; toes hairy.

Sp. 8. No. Cayanensis.
Strix Cayana. *Shaw, v. vii. p.* 251. *pl.* 34.—Cayenne.

Sp. 9. No. lineata.
Strix lineata. *Shaw, v. vii. p.* 280. *pl.* 36.—Cayenne.

Sp. 10. No. torquata. *Daudin.*
Strix superciliosa. *Shaw, v. vii. p.* 250.—Strix perspicillata. *Shaw, v. vii. p.* 248. *pl.* 32.—South America.

Sp. 11. No. Maugei.
No. *rufo-cinerea subtus rufa albo maculata; scapularibus tectricibusque alarum albo maculatis; remigibus rectricibusque fusco nigricanteque fasciatis; gulâ cinereâ.*
Ashy-red Night-Owl beneath rufous spotted with white; with the scapulars and wing-coverts spotted with white; the quills and tail-feathers barred with dusky and brown; the throat cinereous.
Strix Maugei. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 46.

Inhabits the Antilles. Length above ten inches and a half: all the upper parts of the plumage are ash-coloured, more or less tinged with reddish: the scapulars and wing-coverts are marked with a few white spots: the quills and tail-feathers are rayed with brown and dusky: the under part of the tail is ash-colour, with six or seven brighter narrow bands: the space round the beak, and the throat, are ash-colour: the rest of the under parts are reddish, spotted with white.

Sp. 12. No. grallaria.
No. *suprà rufa albo maculata; subtus alba maculis rufo-albis ornata; rectricibus rufis fasciis quatuor rufo-albis, apicibus fuscis; fronte, superciliis, genisque rufo-albis.*
Night-Owl above rufous spotted with white; beneath white, with reddish-white spots; the tail-feathers rufous, with four reddish-white bands, their tips brown; the forehead, eyebrows, and cheeks reddish-white.
Strix grallaria. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 146.

Inhabits South America. Length nine inches: all the upper parts of the plumage are red: the top of the head is spotted with white: the back and wings are ashy-red with round white spots: the quills are of a browner tinge, and the spots are oval and reddish-white: the tail-feathers are red, brownish towards the tip; with four transverse bands of reddish-white, placed at equal distances on all the intermediate feathers; while the outer feather on each side is whitish-red, with two small brown bands towards the tip: the forehead, the eyebrows, and the face are reddish-white, deepest on the cheeks: the breast is white, with large transverse reddish-white spots: the rest of the under parts is white, irregularly shaded with bright reddish.

Sp. 13. No. pumila.

No. *rufo-fusca albo nigroque maculata; subtus rufo alboque variegata; caudâ nigricante-fuscâ fasciis tribus macularum compositis albis.*

Red-brown Night-Owl spotted with white and black; beneath variegated with red and white; with the tail dusky, with three white fasciæ composed of spots.

Strix pumila. *Illiger.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 39.

Inhabits South America. Length near six inches: the top of the head, forehead, and nape, are brown, spotted with white: the nape is spotted with black and white: the back and the wings are reddish-brown; the edge of the latter is white, and their lesser coverts are spotted with the same colour: the inner webs of the quills are indistinctly banded with brown and red; and the outer ones are marked with small square

spots of bright red: the tail is dusky-brown, with three ranges of large white spots, which form, by their union, transverse bands beneath the tail: the under parts are varied with white and deep red; the region of the thighs being dashed with the latter colour: the tarsi and toes are whitish: the irides and cere yellow.

Sp. 14. No. castanoptera.

No. *griseo et nigricante transversim lineolata; scapulis dorsoque castaneis; ventre albo castaneoque vario.*

Night-Owl transversely lineated with griseous and dusky, with the scapulars and back chesnut; the belly varied with white and chesnut.

Strix castanoptera. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsfield,*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 140. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 98.

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches: above transversely marked with dusky and grey: scapulars and back chesnut: belly varied with chesnut and white: quills and tail brownish-chesnut, fasciated with testaceous grey: margins of the scapulars, and a longitudinal band on the middle of the wings white.

Sp. 15. No. ferruginea.

No. *rufa subtus albida rufo striata; scapularibus albido-flavo maculatis; caudâ, in feminam, fusco fasciatâ.*

Red Night-Owl beneath whitish striped with rufous, with the scapulars spotted with whitish yellow; the tail (in the female) barred with brown.

Strix ferruginea. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 199; female.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half: the adult male has all the upper parts of a fine red:

from the base of the beak passing over the eyes is a whitish-yellow band: the scapulars have two rows of whitish-yellow spots: the quills are striped transversely with indistinct brown bars, with whitish-yellow spots on their inner webs: the tail (in old birds) is clear unspotted red: the under parts of the plumage are more or less white tinged with red, with several reddish-brown, or light red, dashes: part of the cheeks, and the throat and breast, are white: the feathers on the thighs are reddish: the hairs on the toes white: the irides yellow, and the beak and cere yellowish-green. The female has the throat and the fore part of the neck pure white: the breast white, dashed with reddish; the under parts the same, but the dashes become confluent on the sides and on the abdomen, and are spotted with yellowish: the top of the head is striped with brown or yellowish, but these stripes disappear by age; the quills and tail-feathers are red, transversely barred with brown. The young have the head striped with brown: the quills and the tail-feathers are adorned with fewer brown bars, and are of a duller hue: the wings are more spotted, and their coverts more deeply edged, with yellowish: the throat and breast are shaded with reddish-brown and yellowish: the belly is white, and the sides reddish-brown with spots.

C. *Tarsis digitisque nudis*. *C.* Tarsi and toes naked.

Sp. 16. No? nudipes.

Strix nudipes. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 269.—Cayenne.

Order II.—INSESSORES, *Vigors.*

Passeres et Picæ, Linné.—Sylvicolæ, Vieillot.—Oiseaux Passereux, Cuvier.

Rostrum *diversum ;* pedes *breves aut mediocres ;* tibiæ *plerumque plumigeræ ;* digiti *subtus plani ;* ungues *graciles, mobiles, subretractiles, curvati, acuti.*

The Insessorial, or perching birds, vary considerably in the form of the *beak ;* they have short or moderate *legs ;* the *tibiæ* usually clothed with feathers ; the *toes* flat beneath ; the *claws* slender, moveable, somewhat retractile, curved, and acute.

From the vast extent of this Order and the very great diversity of forms contained therein, it becomes necessary to descend to a more minute subdivision previously to treating of the families of which it is composed. I shall therefore continue to tread in Mr. Vigors's steps, and briefly exhibit the five types of form which are apparent, and which nearly correspond with the divisions proposed by Cuvier in his Règne Animal : these intermediate groups have not unaptly been termed *tribes.*

Beak and legs of stout make .	Dentirostres, Cuvier. Conirostres, Cuvier.
Beak and legs of slender form .	Scansores Auctorum. Tenuirostres, Cuvier. Fissirostres, Cuvier.

Following the usual method, I proceed to notice—

TRIBE I.—FISSIROSTRES.

Rostrum *basi latum ;* rictus *amplissimus ;* pedes *breves.*
Beak broad at the base ; *gape* very wide ; *legs* short.

These birds feed on the wing, on animal food; they build their nests on the ground, or construct them of mud or similar materials, when placed in elevated situations: they are thus subdivided into families:

Beak short, weak; ill calculated for catching their prey	Hirundinidæ, Leach. Caprimulgidæ, Vigors.
Beak long, strong; well adapted for catching their prey	Todidæ, Vigors. Halcyonidæ, Vigors. Meropidæ, Leach.

FAMILY I.—MEROPIDÆ.

Rostrum *capite longiùs, basi crassum subtrigonale, integrum, subarcuatum, subulatum, acuminatum;* alæ *attenuatæ;* pedes *brevissimi, tetradactyli.*

Beak longer than the head, thick, and somewhat triangular at the base, entire, slightly arcuated, subulated, and pointed; *wings* slender and acute; *legs* very short, four-toed.

GENUS XL.—MEROPS, Linné. BEE-EATER.

There is but this one genus yet discovered belonging to the present family: the species all subsist upon insects, chiefly bees and wasps: they build their nests like the Kingsfishers. None of them have hitherto been observed in America.

Some latitude must be allowed to the division of this genus hereafter proposed, the intermediate tail-feathers of the males being usually somewhat longer than in the females.

A. *Rectricibus intermediis elongatis.*

A. With the middle tail-feathers elongated.

Sp. 1. Me. apiarius. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 152. *pl.* 19.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 2. Me. viridis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 156.—India.

Sp. 3. Me. ornatus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 158.—Variegated Bee-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* iv. *p.* 130. *pl.* lxix.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Me. superbus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 161.——?

Sp. 5. Me. Senegalensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 163.—Senegal.

Sp. 6. Me. Sumatranus. *Linn. Trans. (Raffles)* xiii. 294.

ME. *capite colloque supremis interscapulioque castaneis; dorso posticè alis ventreque smaragdinis; gulâ crissoque thalassino-azureis; caudâ supernè cæruleâ viridi nitente.*

Bee-eater with the upper part of the head and neck and between the scapulars chesnut; the lower part of the back, the wings, and belly emerald-green; the throat and vent of an azure sea-green; the tail above blue glossed with green.

INHABITS Sumatra. The upper parts of the head and neck, and the back between the shoulders, are of a beautiful chesnut colour: the lower part of the back, the wings above, and the belly, are pure emerald-green: the feathers of the throat, as well as of the rump and vent, have a pale azure tint with a reflection of sea-green: the tips of the quill-feathers and the tail beneath are blackish-brown: the tail above is blue, with a diluted tint of sea-green; the two middle feathers towards the tip have the bluish tint also diluted; the vent-feathers are the same: the wings are ferruginous beneath.

Sp. 7. Me. superciliosus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 164.—Madagascar.

Sp. 8. Me. Javanicus. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 171—294.

ME. *olivaceo-viridis splendore æneo; lineâ frontali per oculos ad aures producta atrâ; crisso uropygioque thalassinis; gulâ sulphureâ; jugulo castaneo; abdomine medio sordide thalassino; lateribus axillisque fulvis.*

Olive-green Bee-eater glossed with brassy, with a dark line passing from the forehead through the eyes to the ears; the vent and rump sea-green; the throat sulphur-coloured; the jugulum chesnut; the middle of the abdomen fine green; the sides and shoulders fulvous.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length eleven inches: the primary and secondary quills with a terminal black band: an obsolete marginal sea-green band on each side of the frontal line: the sides of the vent whitish.

Sp. 9. Me. Savignii. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 76.*

ME. *viridis subtus albescens, uropygio caudâque cæruleis; vertice, strigâ oculari, fasciâque latâ collari nigris; mento superciliisque albis.*

Green Bee-eater beneath whitish, with the rump and tail blue; crown of the head, eye-stripe, and broad band across the neck, black; chin and eyebrows white.

INHABITS Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa. Length eight inches and a half: the crown in young birds is greenish, in some a dull brown, and in others deep black, margined in the front and sides of the head with a line of white: the ears black, uniting in a broad band across the neck of the same colour, which is margined on the lower part with beautiful sea-blue: the nape, inner coverts, and quill-feathers greenish fawn colour: the lesser quills tipped with black: the rump, tail, and outside of the quills next the body changeable greenish-blue: the back and upper tail-coverts green: the chin is white: the body tinged with greenish, and the under tail-coverts with blue: the tail three inches long: beak and feet black.

B. *Caudâ æquale, aut subfurcatâ.*

B. With the tail even, or slightly forked.

Sp. 10. Me. Philippensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 165.—The Philippine Isles.

Sp. 11. Me. Urica. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 172. *Swainson Zool. Illust. pl.* 8.—Pirik Bee-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* iv. 142.

Me. *olivaceo-viridis nitens abdomine, crisso, uropygioque, dilutioribus candore thalassino; pileo collo suprà interscapulioque castaneis; gulâ juguloque sulphureis; lineâ temporali fasciâque pectorali semilunari atris; caudâ subtus fuliginosâ.*

Shining olive-green Bee-eater with the abdomen, vent, and rump paler tinged with sea-green; the pileus, neck above, and between the shoulders chesnut; the throat and jugulum sulphureous; a line on the temples and semilunar pectoral band dark; the tail beneath sooty.

Inhabits Java. Length eight inches: the tail above is obscurely tinged with green: the tips of the primaries, and of the secondaries, are black.

Sp. 12. Men. ubicus. *Cuv.*
Merops cæruleocephalus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 168. *pl.* 21.—Nubia.

Sp. 13. Me. erythropterus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 175.—Senegal.

Sp. 14. Me. Malimbicus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 174.—Malimba in Africa.

Sp. 15. Me. gularis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 177. *pl.* 23.—Africa.

Sp. 16. Me. Cayennensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 160.—Cayenne.

FAMILY II.—HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Rostrum *capite brevior, basi glabrum, subtriangulare, versus apicem plus minusve compressum;* alæ *longissimæ;* pedes *tetradactyli, brevissimi.*

Beak shorter than the head, glabrous at the base, somewhat triangular, more or less compressed towards the tip; *wings* very long; *legs* four-toed, very short.

The Hirundinidæ are endowed with surprising powers of flight: they fly by day, and feed upon in-

sects, and for the most part construct their nests of mud or other firm materials.

GENUS XLI.—CHÆTURA mihi.

Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore apice rectâ.	*Beak* with the *lower mandible* straight at the tip.
Alæ longissimæ.	*Wings* very long.
Cauda brevissima; *rectrices* apice, subulatæ, acutæ.	*Tail* very short; its feathers subulated and acute at the tip.

HIRUNDO Auctorum.—CYPSELUS, *pars*. Temm.

Sp. 1. Ch. pelasgia.
Hirundo pelasgia. *Steph. v.* x. 128.—North America.

Sp. 2. Ch. Martinicana.
Hirunda acuta. *Steph. v.* x. 131. *pl.* 15.—West Indies.

Sp. 3. Ch. pacifica.
Hirundo pacifica. *Steph. v.* x. 132.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Ch. australis.
Hirundo caudacuta. *Steph. v.* x. 133.—New South Wales.

Sp. 5. Ch. fusca.
Hirundo fusca. *Steph. v.* x. 133.——— ?

Sp. 6. Ch. collaris.

CH. *obscure-nigro, torque albo.*

Dull-black Chætura with a white collar.

Cypselus collaris. *Pr. Max. Trav.* i. 63.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 195.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half from the tip of the beak to that of the tail, but to the end of the wings nine inches: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a sooty black, with the wings and head rather lightest: on the back part of the neck is a white collar, narrow on the sides, but broader on the nape and on the upper part of the breast: the

beak is black, and the legs dusky-brown: the tarsi are rather long: the tail is short, composed of ten strong elastic feathers, and is very slightly forked: the wings exceed it about two inches and a half.

GENUS XLII.—HIRUNDO Auctorum. SWALLOW.

Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore apice rectâ.	*Beak* with the *lower mandible* straight at the tip.
Cauda plerisque furcata.	*Tail* generally forked.
Pedes simplices; *digitis* tribus anticis, uno postico.	*Legs* simple; three *toes* before, one behind.

A. *Caudâ subfurcatâ.* *A.* Tail slightly forked.

Sp. 1. Hi. torquata. *Steph. v.* x. 124.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 2. Hi. Javanica. *Steph. v.* x. 101. *Temm. Pl. Col. 33. f.* 2.—Java.

Sp. 3. Hi. Borbonica. *Steph. v.* x. 116.—Isle of France.

Sp. 4. Hi. Francica. *Steph. v.* x. 115.—Isle of France.

Sp. 5. Hi. Dominicensis. *Steph. v.* x. 123.—West Indies.

Sp. 6. Hi. Americana. *Gmel.*—Hi. platensis. *Steph. v.* x. 126.—America.

Sp. 7. Hi. leucoptera. *Steph. v.* x. 120. *pl.* 13.—South America.

Sp. 8. Hi. jugularis. *Pr. Max.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 161. *f.* 2.

Hi. *rufo-fuscus, gulâ rufâ; pectore lateribusque cinereo-flavis; abdominis medio flavescente; remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Red-brown Swallow with the throat rufous; the breast and sides ashy-yellow; the middle of the abdomen yellowish; the quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches and a half: both sexes have the throat red: the breast and the sides ashy-yellow: the middle of the belly whitish-

yellow: all the upper parts reddish-brown: the wings and tail dusky-brown: the inner web of the first quill is ciliated, and very irregular throughout its entire length.

Sp. 9. Hi. fuscata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 161. *f.* 1.

Hi. *fuscus subtus albus, capite collo pectoreque rufis.*

Brown Swallow beneath white, with the head, neck, and breast rufous.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches: the upper parts of the body, the tail, and the wing-coverts are brown; the last and lateral tail-feathers with lighter edges: the head, neck, and breast are rufous, deepest on the cheeks, occiput, and forehead: on the sinciput are several brown feathers: the belly and all the under parts are white.

Sp. 10. Hi. minuta. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 209. *f.* 1.

Hi. *sericeo-cærulea subtus alba, alis caudâque nigris.*

Silken-blue Swallow beneath white, with the wings and tail black.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches and a half: all the upper parts of the body, the cheeks, the sides of the neck, and the under tail-coverts, are of a fine silken blue: the wings and the tail are dull black: the under parts are glossy white.

Sp. 11. Hi? filifera.

Hi. *vertice nuchâ colloque supernè rufis; corpore suprà cærulescente, subtus albâ, alis caudâque nigris; rectricibus, duabus mediis exceptis, maculâ alba, externis utrinque longissimis filiformibus.*

Swallow with the top of the head, nape, and upper part of the neck rufous; the body above bluish, beneath white, with the wings and tail black; the feathers of the latter (the two middle excepted) with a white spot, the outer on each side very long and filiform.

Wire-tailed Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 309. *pl.* cxlii.

"Inhabits India. Size of H. Rustica: beak black, base of the under mandible pale: top of the head to the nape, and beginning of the neck behind rufous: from the gape a bluish-black streak passes beneath the eye, and growing broader, unites with the lower part of the neck behind, which, as also the back and rump, are of the same colour; all the under parts are white: wings and tail black: the feathers of the latter nearly even at the end, but the shaft of the exterior one on each side is continued for three times the length of the others, and perfectly filiform; on all but the two middle feathers a white spot: legs black."—*Latham.*

B. *Caudâ valdè furcatâ.* *B.* Tail greatly forked.

a. *Pedibus nudis.* *a.* Legs naked.

Sp. 12. Hi. melanoleuca. *Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col.* 299. *f.* 2.

Hi. *supra fasciâque pectorale cæruleo-nigra, gulâ ventre crissoque albis; alis caudâque obscure nigris.*

Swallow with the upper parts of the plumage and band on the breast blue-black, with the throat, belly, and vent white; the wings and tail dull black.

Inhabits Brazil. Length five inches: all the upper parts of the body, the cheeks, a broad band on the upper part of the breast, and the upper tail-coverts are glossy blue-black: the wings and the tail-feathers

are dull black: the throat, belly, and vent are pure white: the wings are rather shorter than the outer tail-feathers: beak very slender.

Sp. 13. Hi. nigra. *Steph. v.* x. 98.—Cayenne.
Sp. 14. Hi. tapera. *Steph. v.* x. 122.—Brazil, &c.
Sp. 15. Hi. chalybea. *Steph.* x. 96.—Cayenne.
Sp. 16. Hi. fasciata. *Steph. v.* x. 121.—Cayenne.
Sp. 17. Hi. violacea. *Gmel.* i. 1026.—Hirundo purpurea. *Steph. v.* x. 108.—America.
Sp. 18. Hi. rufa. *Steph. v.* x. 88.—America.
Sp. 19. Hi. rustica. *Steph. v.* x. 84. *pl.* 9.—Britain and other parts of the old world.
Sp. 20. Hi. daurica. *Steph. v.* x. 95.—Siberia.
Sp. 21. Hi. riparia. *Steph. v.* x. 104. *pl.* 11.—Britain,—and North America?
Sp. 22. Hi. Indica. *Steph. v.* x. 127. *pl.* 14.—East Indies.
Sp. 23. Hi. Panayana. *Steph. v.* x. 95.—Isle of Panay.
Sp. 24. Hi. ambrosiaca. *Steph v.* x. 100.—Africa?
Sp. 25. Hi. Senegalensis. *Steph. v.* x. 93.—Senegal.
Sp. 26. Hi. Capensis. *Steph. v.* x. 92. *pl.* 10.—Southern Africa.
Sp. 27. Hi. rufifrons. *Steph. v.* x. 91.—Southern Africa.
Sp. 28. Hi. gularis. *Steph. v.* x. 59.—Southern Africa.
Sp. 29. Hi. palustris. *Steph. v.* x. 101.—Southern Africa.
Sp. 30. Hi. cristata. *Steph. v.* x. 94.—Africa.
Sp. 31. Hi. fuciphaga. *Steph. v.* x. 111.—East Indies.
Sp. 32. Hi. esculenta. *Osbeck. Linn. Trans.* (*Horsfield.*) x. xiii. *p.* 142.

Ni. *nigricans subtus albida, rectricibus apice albis.*

Black Swallow beneath whitish, with the tips of the tail-feathers white.

Inhabits Java. Length six inches. Dr. Horsfield says that the specimens which he brought from Java differ from Latham's description in being uniformly of a blackish colour, without a white extremity to the rectrices.

Sp. 33. Hi. leucogaster. *Steph. v.* x. 106.—Hi. bicolor. *Steph. v.* x. 105 ?—North America.

Sp. 34. Hi. Tahitica. *Steph. v.* x. 125.—Otaheite.

b. *Pedibus usque ad ungues plumosis.*
b. Legs feathered to the claws.

Sp. 35. Hi. urbica. *Steph. v.* x. 118.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 36. Hi. montana. *Steph. v.* x. 102.—Hi. rupestris. *Steph. v.* x. 103.—Europe.

Sp. 37. Hi. Ludoviciana. *Cuvier.*—Hi. purpurea (Purple Martin of *Catesby*, i. *pl.* 51.) *Steph. v.* x. 108.—North America.

Sp. 38. Hi. Cayennensis.
Cypselus Cayennensis. *Steph. v.* x. 75.—Cayenne.

GENUS XLIII.—CYPSELUS, Illiger. SWIFT.

Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore apice recurvatâ.	*Beak* with the *lower mandible* recurved at the tip.
Cauda forficata.	*Tail* forked.
Pedes simplices, plumosi; *digitis* omnibus anticis.	*Legs* simple, feathered; all the *toes* placed forward.

Apus. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Cy. vulgaris. *Steph. v.* x. 72. *pl.* 8.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 2. Cy. melba. *Steph. v.* x. 74.—Mountainous districts of Europe.

Sp. 3. Cy. Sinensis. *Steph. v.* x. 74.—China.

Sp. 4. Cy ? leucorrhous.
Hirundo leucorrhoa. *Steph. v.* x. 98.—Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 5. Cy ? velox.
Hirundo velox.—*Steph. v.* x. 97.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Cy. Klecho.
Cy. *viridi-niger remigibus caudâque obscurioribus; dorso posticè griseo; subtus cinereus.*

Green-black Swift with the quills and tail obscure; the back griseous on the lower part; the body beneath ash-coloured.

Hirundo Klecho. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. *p.* 143.—Cypselus longipennis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 83. *f.* 1.

Inhabits Java. Length eight inches and a half. The bird described by Temminck has the top of the head, the nape, the sides of the neck, the top of the back, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts very brilliant deep-green: the wings and tail are glossed with bluish-green, the former tint predominating as the bird advances in age: the middle wing-feathers nearest the body are white or whitish: all the under parts of the body are ash, with the exception of the middle of the belly and the lower tail-coverts, which are white: the lower part of the back and the rump are ashy-green. The male has a chesnut spot on the ear-feathers. Dr. Horsfield observes that in young birds the abdomen is whitish, and the wing-coverts are banded with white at their extremities: the feathers covering the back and the quill feathers are tipped with brownish-grey.

Sp. 7. Cy. comatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 268.

Cy? *cristatus cupreo-viridis; tectricibus alarum, remigibus rectricibusque saturatè viridibus; lineâ suprà infràque oculos, tectricibusque alarum majoribus apice, albis.*

Crested Swift? of a copper-green; with the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers dark-green; a line above and beneath the eyes, and tip of the greater wing-coverts, white.

Inhabits Sumatra. Length about six inches: unlike the other species of the genus, this is adorned with beautiful colours, and is farther distinguished by the feathers on the head being elongated and decom-

posed, forming a sort of crest: the longest of these feathers are white, and arise from the sides of the head, forming a band, which passes from the beak, over the eyes, to the hind head: those on the chin are shorter, but jagged, and are continued as a transverse white band beneath the eyes, towards the nape, the feathers gradually increasing in length and resembling whiskers: the feathers on the top of the head are also elongated and bronzed, as are those on the back of the neck: on the region of the ears is a chesnut spot: the back, the scapulars, the neck, the breast, and the belly are green tinged with cupreous: the wing-coverts, the quills, and those of the tail are green-blue with a metallic gloss: the tip of the greater wing-coverts, part of the vent and the under tail-coverts are pure white: the tail is composed of ten feathers, and is greatly forked.

FAMILY III.—CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Rostrum *breve, basi latissimum, setis validis instructum, versus apicem utrinque compressum;* nares *tubulares;* pedes *tetradactyli;* digitus *externus quadriarticulatus.*

Beak short, very broad at the base, and furnished with strong bristles, compressed towards the tip; *nostrils* tubular; *legs* four-toed; the outer *toe* with four joints.

The birds of this family usually fly by night, and prey upon insects: their flight is particularly silent, owing to the peculiar softness of their plumage: they are closely allied to the Strigidæ, although apparently detached therefrom in the foregoing arrangement by the intervention of the Meropidæ and Hirundinidæ, the cause of which will be subsequently explained, as

it is impossible to place them immediately after the birds of the former family without doing violence to the general arrangement. They usually lay their eggs upon the bare ground without any vestige of a nest, beyond a mere depression on the surface.

GENUS XLIV.—CAPRIMULGUS Auctorum. GOATSUCKER.

Rostrum valdè depressum, apice adunco; *mandibula inferior* apice recurvata.	*Beak* greatly depressed, the tip hooked; the *lower mandible* with its tip recurved.
Digiti antici basi membranula coaliti, *laterales* æquales; *pollex* gracilis, versatilis.	*Anterior toes* connected at the base by a membrane, the *lateral* ones equal; the *hinder toe* slender, versatile.

A. *Caudâ furcatâ.* *A.* Tail forked.

Sp. 1. Ca. psalurus. *Azara. Temm. Pl. Col.* 157. male; 158. female.

Ca. *capite, collo corporeque suprà nigricantibus nigro maculatis; infrà rufescente; occipite rufo; alis nigricantibus rufo-albo variis; caudâ valdè furcatâ.*

Goatsucker with the head, neck, and body above dusky, spotted with black; beneath reddish; the occiput red; the wings dusky, varied with reddish-white; the tail very much forked.

Scissors-tailed Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. *p.* 348.

Inhabits Paraguay. Distinguished from its congeners by the very extraordinary conformation of its tail: this part is composed of twelve feathers, the two middle and the two lateral feathers being considerably elongated, the outer ones especially, which, in the adult male, are several inches longer than the

others: the male has the upper part of the head and of the body dusky-ash sprinkled with brown and dashed with black: a clear red band covers the occiput, and extends from one eye to the other: the scapulars and wing-coverts are spotted with golden-red: the anterior border of the first quill is red; the others are striped at their base with red and dusky, and are tinged with cinereous the rest of their length: the sides of the head and of the neck are marbled with white, red, and dusky: the breast is transversely striped with the same colour; and the rest of the under parts are reddish-white, with delicate and distant undulated lines: the two elongated middle tail-feathers are ash-colour, marked with black zigzag and diagonal bars of the same colour; the four next, on each side, are striped with red and black at their base, then follows a broad space of plain black, and the tips are greyish-white, marbled with darker grey; the two outer feathers are grey, with an irregular black dash, for some distance, in the direction of the shaft; the rest of the feathers are whitish, marbled with ash. The female and young have the tail-feathers shorter than in the male, but the tail is constructed similarly: the two middle feathers resemble those of the male, the others are transversely striped towards the tip, and the lateral one on each side is dusky, striped with red at its base, spotted with greyish-white on the inner web, and rayed with black and grey towards the tip. Both sexes have the bristles of the gape considerably elongated, and reaching as far as the tip of the beak; they are black: the

tarsi half clothed with feathers, and the inner claw considerably pectinated.

According to M. D'Azara, this species delights in flying over the waters and the banks of rivers, and when it changes its direction, during flight, it opens and shuts its tail-feathers like a pair of scissors.

Sp. 2. Ca. furcatus. *Cuv.*
Ca. forficatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 167.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Ca. pectoralis. *Cuv.*
Ca. Africanus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 157.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Ca. popetue. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 164.—North America.

Sp. 5. Ca. vittatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 152. *pl.* 17.—New Holland.

Sp. 6. Ca. strigoides. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 143.—New Holland.

B. *Caudâ æquale aut cuneiforme.*
B. Tail equal, or wedge-shaped.

Sp. 7. Ca. Europæus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 146. *pl.* 18.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 8. Ca. Asiaticus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 156.—India.

Sp. 9. Ca. affinis. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 142.

Ca. *nigro fusco ferrugineoque variegatus, remigibus fuscis; tribus externis fasciâ albâ, reliquis ferrugineo griseoque variegatis; rectricibus duâbus externis internè albis.*

Goatsucker variegated with black, brown, and rust-colour, with the quills brown; the three exterior with a white band, the rest variegated with ferruginous and griseous; the two outer tail-feathers white within.

Inhabits Java. Length nine inches: the first quill is fasciated internally, and the second and third on each side: the throat has a white band.

Sp. 10. Ca. Virginianus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 153.—Caprimulgus Guianensis. *Steph. v.* x. 148?—America.

Sp. 11. Ca. Carolinensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 149.—North America.
Sp. 12. Ca. brachypterus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 150.—North America.
Sp. 13. Ca. rufus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 163.—Cayenne.
Sp. 14. Ca. torquatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 162.—Brazil.
Sp. 15. Ca. semitorquatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 160.—Cayenne.
Sp. 16. Ca. Cayennensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 159.—Cayenne.
Sp. 17. Ca. acutus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 168.—Cayenne.
Sp. 18. Ca. albicollis. *Steph. v.* x. 135.—Cayenne.
Sp. 19. Ca. Nattereri. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 107; male.

Ca. *corpore suprà, alis, caudâ, pectoreque, nigris rufo maculatis; gulâ nigricante semitorque albo; abdomine, crisso, tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ rufis, nigro fasciatis.*

Goatsucker with the body above, the wings, tail, and breast, black spotted with red; the throat dusky, with a white half-collar; the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts rufous, barred with black.

Inhabits Brazil. Length eight inches and a half: the ground colour of the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, tail, and breast are black; all the feathers of those parts being prettily spotted with bright red: the tail is distantly banded with very fine red zigzag stripes: the outer webs of the quills are spotted with red, and a row of ashy-reddish oblong spots is placed at regular intervals on their inner webs: there are several spots on the region of the ears, and on some of the wing-coverts: the secondaries are tipped with white and marbled with black: the throat is dusky, and on its lower part is a large white half-collar: the belly, vent, and lower tail-coverts are deep rufous, barred with black: the fore part of the tarsi is feathered, the rest naked: the beak is black: the tail is very short, and the wings reach about an inch and a half beyond its tips.

Sp. 20. Ca. diurnus. *Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col.* 182.

Ca. *corpore suprà cinereo nigro rufoque maculato et variegato; infrà albo; gulâ rufa; lateribus colli fasciâ albâ; caudâ nigro fasciatâ.*

Goatsucker with the body above spotted and variegated with cinereous, black, and rufous; beneath white; the throat rufous; the sides of the neck with a white band; the tail barred with black.

Inhabits Brazil. Length ten inches: all the upper parts of the body, the head, and the fore part of the neck, are varied with spots and zigzag stripes of ashy-brown, black, and reddish; and the wing-coverts are marked with several round black spots: the quills are dusky with a large band of pure white at their base; they are also edged with clear brown: the throat is of a clear red; and a little below, on the sides of the neck, is a white band: the tail-feathers are marbled with dusky-brown and reddish-ash, and striped with nine or ten very narrow black bars; the lateral feathers are tipped with white: all the under parts of the body are white in the adult, but in the young the feathers are edged with dusky.

This species is usually found in pairs, and pursues its prey by daylight, flying to greater altitudes than its congeners.

Sp. 21. Ca. macrourus. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 142.

Ca. *ferrugineo nigricanteque nebulosus, strigâ verticali tæniisque tectricium aterrimis; caudâ corpore longiore cuneatâ.*

Goatsucker clouded with ferruginous and dusky, with a vertical striga and bars on the coverts very dark; the tail longer than the body, and wedge-shaped.

Javan Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* viii. 336.

Inhabits Java. Length ten inches, of which the tail is five and a quarter: from the gape spring several rigid bristles, pointing forwards; these are white at the base and black at the extremities: plumage in general clouded with ferruginous and blackish: on the crown a streak of black; and some bands of the same colour on the wing-coverts: on the throat a whitish band: tail longer than the rest of the bird, and very much wedged: the four internal feathers terminated by a broad, whitish, ferruginous band; across the middle of the wing a similar band formed by irregular marks on the wing-feathers.

Sp. 22. Ca. longicaudis.

Ca. *fusco ferrugineo nigroque variegatus; vertice cinereo ferrugineo maculato; gulâ maculâ albâ; caudâ corpore longiore cuneatâ fasciis nigricantibus.*

Gooatsucker variegated with brown ferruginous, and black, with the crown ash-coloured spotted with rust-colour; the throat with a white spot; the tail longer than the body, wedge-shaped and barred with dusky.

Long-tailed Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 335. *p.* cxiv.

"Inhabits Sierra Leone. Length, from the point of the beak to the end of the two middle tail-feathers, thirteen inches and a half: beak broad, short, depressed, horn-coloured, with a black point; at the gape several long bristles, some longer than the beak: crown of the head mottled ash, down the middle some larger blotchings of chocolate: the hind part of the neck brownish-grey, minutely spotted with black, with scarcely any chocolate marks: sides of the neck,

breast, and belly, rusty-dun colour, barred with narrow, transverse, dusky black lines: vent pale dun: on the throat a large patch of white: the lesser wing-coverts rufous mottled with black; below them a transverse, irregular, white band: greater coverts dusky-brown, waved with paler rufous: scapulars chocolate-brown, with clay-colour on the inner webs, forming stripes: the quills deep black-brown; the first and second marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, about the middle; the next three with a broad transverse stripe about the same place; the rest deep brown, barred with rufous: second quills barred rufous on the inner web, and the first six white at the tips: the tail is singularly cuneiform, the outer feathers four inches long, the next five inches and a quarter, increasing to the two middle, which are greatly disproportioned to the other, being nine inches long, and exceed the adjoining by four inches and a half; these are mottled, and a little blotched; the others much the same, but crossed with eight or ten blackish marks, resembling bars: the outer one wholly white on the outer web, and the end equally so for three quarters of an inch; the next ashy-white at the end: the legs short, yellowish-dun colour, covered half way by the feathers of the thighs: claws horn-colour, the middle toe very long, and its claw greatly pectinated."—*Latham.*

Sp. 23. Ca? longipennis. *Cuvier.*
Ca. macrodipterus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 169.—Africa.

GENUS XLV.—NYCTIBIUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum valdè dilatatum, apice adunco; *mandibula superior* versus basin dente obtuso instructa; *inferior* latior, marginibus externè recurvatis.	*Beak* greatly dilated, with the tip hooked; the *upper mandible* furnished with an obtuse tooth towards the base; the lower broader, with its sides externally recurved.
Digiti antici basi membranulâ connexi; *laterales* inæquales; *pollex* crassus.	*Anterior toes* connected at the base by a small membrane; the *lateral toes* unequal; the *hinder* one short.

Sp. 1. Ny. grandis.
Caprimulgus grandis. *Steph. v.* x. 142.—South America.

Sp. 2. Ny. Jamaicensis.—Caprimulgus Jamaicensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 144.—Jamaica.

Sp. 3. Ny? Steatornis.—Caprimulgus Steatornis. *Humboldt.*

GENUS XLVI.—PODARGUS, Illig.

Rostrum capite latiùs, ad apicem abrupte acuminatum, deflexum; *mandibula superior* spatulæformis, culmine carinato.	*Beak* broader than the head, abruptly acuminate at the tip, deflexed; the *upper mandible* spatuliform, the culmen carinated.
Nares lineares, suprà squama tectæ.	*Nostrils* linear, covered by a scale above.
Alæ cauda breviores.	*Wings* shorter than the tail.
Digiti fissi; *ungues* subæquales, simplices.	*Toes* cleft; *claws* nearly equal, simple.

Sp. 1. Po. megacephalus.
Caprimulgus megacephalus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 141.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Po. Javensis. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsfield,*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 141. —*Horsf. Zool. Res.*—Podargus cornutus.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 159.

Po. *rufescente isabellinus, fusco pulverulentus; caudâ undulato fasciatâ.*

Reddish-yellow Podargus sprinkled with brown; the tail with undulated fasciæ.

INHABITS Java. Length nine inches: the head is adorned with a tuft of long decomposed plumes on either side, a little above and behind the eyes: these feathers, and the bristles which surround the beak, form a kind of horn, which nearly hides the eyes, and gives a disproportionate size to the head; they, and also the sides of the neck, the back, and wings, are bright red sprinkled with black: the nape has a whitish collar: the scapulars are spotted with white: the white feathers on these parts being tipped with black: the tail is wedged and clear red, with seven or eight bands of deep red, edged with black, and marked with dusky zigzags on each feather: the forehead and behind the eyes is whitish: the middle of the throat and the fore part of the neck are white: the breast and the belly are varied with large white spots, edged with black, and disposed on the middle of the feathers, which are margined with reddish: the abdomen is whitish: the legs are reddish, and the beak is yellow.

Sp. 3. Po. australis.

Po. *aterrimus variegatus plumis nigro longitudinaliter lineatis apicibus nigris; remigibus pogoniis externis maculis quinque albis; caudâ pallidâ subfasciatâ.*

Pl. 41.

PODARGUS CORNUTUS.

Very dark variegated Podargus with the feathers longitudinally striped with black; the tips black; the exterior webs of the quills with five white spots; the tail pale, slightly fasciated.
Cold-river Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. *p.* 369.

Inhabits New Holland. Length nineteen inches: beak three inches long, very stout, and hooked: plumage dark, varied, streaked with black down the shafts of the feathers, each of which is tipped with black: quills marked on the outer web with five white spots: tail seven inches and a half long, pale, mottled, and somewhat banded, each feather ending in a point, but no white spots on any of them: legs short, black, the segments whitish.

Sp. 4. Po? gracilis.
Caprimulgus gracilis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 145.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Po? Novæ Hollandiæ.
Caprimulgus Novæ Hollandiæ. *Steph. v.* x. 170.—New Holland.

FAMILY IV.—TODIDÆ.

Rostrum *elongatum depressum, basi latissimum, apice obtusum plus minusvè aduncum;* rictus *amplissimus;* pedes *gressorii.*
Beak elongated, depressed, very broad at the base, the tip obtuse, and more or less hooked; the *gape* very wide; the *feet* gressorial.

The Todidæ hold a middle station between the preceding and the following families: the genus Eurylaimus being closely allied to the former, and Todus to the latter. The three genera comprised in this group inhabit respectively the continents of Asia, Africa, and America.

GENUS XLVII.—EURYLAIMUS, Horsfield.

Rostrum capite brevius, validum, postice dilatato-ampliatum, margine angusto intacto; *mandibula superior* obsoletè carinato, apice abruptè adunco, emarginato; *nares* basales, apertæ, nudæ.

Beak shorter than the head, stout, behind much enlarged, the margins narrow; the *upper mandible* obsoletely carinated, its tip abruptly hooked, emarginate; *nostrils* basal, open, naked.

Sp. 1. Eu. Horsfieldii. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 130. male; 131. female.

Eu. *capite toto corporeque infrà vinaceis; dorso alisque perfuscis flavo variis; caudâ atrâ fasciâ apicali albâ.*

Eurylaimus with the entire head and the body beneath vinaceous; the back and wings brown varied with yellow; the tail dark coloured, with a white band at the tip.

Eurylaimus Javanicus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsfield,) v.* xiii. *p.* 170.

Inhabits Java. Length eleven inches: the male has the feathers on the top of the head rather long, and of a black or dusky purple hue; of which colour the cheeks and occiput partake: the under parts are of a vinaceous purple more or less pure, changing to a yellow tinge on the flanks: the lower tail-coverts are bright yellow: the top of the back is brown: the rest black, as well as the wings and tail: on the scapulars are several longitudinal citron-yellow coloured spots, and also on the back and upper tail-coverts, and a sort of speculum on the quills: the two middle feathers of the tail are totally black, but the others have a large white spot towards the tip: the beak is red-brown, more or less marbled with yellowish. The female (which resembles the young) has the head and

EURYLAIMUS HORSFIELDII.

nape shaded with ashy-brown in the several yellow spots: the wings are paler than those of the male, and are greatly spotted with yellow: the throat and the breast are varied with ash-colour and yellow, slightly tinged with purple, and the feathers of the belly and the flanks partake of the same colour.

This beautiful bird was first described by my friend Dr. Horsfield, who says that it inhabits the wild and inaccessible parts of the isle of Java, and also the vast lakes and marshes that are found by the rivers and seas: it feeds on insects and worms. According to Temminck it is found in Sumatra.

Sp. 2. Eu. nasutus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 154.

Platyrhynchus ornatus. *Desmarest.*—Todus nasutus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 122.—Inhabits the Isles of Sunda.

Sp. 3. Eu. cucullatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 261.

Eu. *subcristatus capite femoribusque nigris, corpore suprà nigro flavoque vario; subtus vinaceus; torque cervicali albo; rectricium apice maculâ rotundâ albâ.*

Slightly crested Eurylaimus with the head and thighs black; the body above varied with black and yellow, beneath vinaceous; a white collar on the cervix; the tip of the tail-feathers with a round white spot.

Inhabits Sumatra. Length about six inches: the feathers of the head, neck, and cheeks are black; those on the top of the head being elongated, and forming a crest: a white collar adorns the nape and fore part of the neck: the breast and belly are of a fine purple hue: the sides, the abdomen, the middle of the back, the scapulars, the outer edge of the secondaries, and the rump are yellow: the tail is black, short, and rounded, with a round white spot

at the tip of each feather: the thighs, the wings, the nape, and the rest of the back are black: the beak is purple-black, varied with yellow: the legs are brownish yellow.

Sp. 4. Eu. Corydon. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 297.

Eu? *cristatus niger, gulâ juguloque rufo-albis; fasciâ alarum caudâque albâ; medio dorsi rufo.*

Crested black Eurylaimus? with the throat and jugulum red-white; a white band on the wings and tail; the middle of the back black.

Inhabits Sumatra. Length ten inches: remarkable for its large and strong beak, with dilated sides; and for having the orbits and lores naked, and red: all the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, and tail, the cheeks, the belly, and vent are dull black: the chin and all the fore part of the neck are reddish-white: upon separating the feathers on the middle of the back a large red spot becomes apparent, but as these feathers have their outer edges black, when they are in the natural situation this spot is invisible: a broad white bar passes through all the quills; the tail-feathers have also a white band towards their tips: the beak is black.

GENUS XLVIII.—EURYSTOMUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi valdè depressum, glabrum, crassum, suprà convexum, lateribus dilatatis, apice curvato.
Nares lineares, obliquæ.

Beak greatly depressed at the base, glabrous, thick, convex above, the sides dilated, the tip curved.
Nostrils linear, oblique.

Colaris, Cuvier. Temm.

Sp. 1. Eu. orientalis.
Coracias orientalis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 403.—The East.

Sp. 2. Eu. Madagascariensis.
Coracias Madagascariensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 404.—Madagascar.

Sp. 3. Eu. Afra.
Coracias Afra. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 405.—Africa.

GENUS XLIX.—TODUS, Linnè, &c. TODY.

Rostrum longiusculum, basi glabrum, rectum, suprà infràque depressum, obtusum.	*Beak* elongated, glabrous at the base, straight, depressed above and beneath, obtuse.
Rictus ciliatus.	*Gape* ciliated.
Pedes longiusculæ; *digitus exterior* medio basi connexus.	*Legs* rather long; *outer toe* connected at the base to the middle one.

Sp. 1. To. viridis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 129. *pl.* 16.—Inhabits North America. The only species known.

FAMILY V.—HALCYONIDÆ.

Rostrum *mediocre aut longissimum, rectum, tetragonale, basi depressum;* rictus *amplus;* pedes *mediocres.*

Beak moderate or very long, straight, quadrangular, depressed at the base; *gape* wide; *legs* moderate.

These birds delight, for the most part, in damp situations, and feed upon fish, crustacea, or insects, which they capture, in common with the other fissirostral birds, while flying: they occur in all climates, but are most numerous within the tropics. They lay their eggs on the bare ground.

GENUS L.—HALCYON, Swainson. CRAB-EATER.

Rostrum longissimum, rectum, validum; *mandibula superior* rectissima, integra, ad basin rotundata; *inferior* carinata, recurvata, margine superioris inferiorum obtegente.

Nares basales, membranâ tectâ, aperturâ nudâ, lineari-obliquâ.

Digitus anticus interior minimus.

Beak very long, straight, stout; the *upper mandible* very strong, entire, rounded at the base; the *lower* carinated, recurved, its margins covered by those of the upper.

Nostrils basal, covered by a membrane, the aperture naked, linear-oblique.

Interior fore toe small.

The species of this genus are chiefly confined to the southern hemisphere of the old world. I have followed Mr. Swainson in giving the English name Crab-eater to them, as the typical species is known to subsist on those animals.

Sp. 1. Ha. Sacer.—Alcedo sacra. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 78.—New Holland and the islands in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Sp. 2. Ha. collaris. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 27.—Alcedo collaris. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 80.—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. Ha. cinnamominus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 67.

Ha. *cæruleo-viridis, pileo, collo, plumibusque totis subtus pallide cinnamominis; auribus viridibus; nuchâ torque nigro gracili ornatâ.*

Blue-green Crab-eater with the upper part of the head, neck, and all beneath pale cinnamon-colour; ears green; round the nape a slender black collar.

Inhabits New Zealand. "Length ten inches:

the tip of the upper mandible of the beak with a slight inclination downwards, with the appearance of a notch: the whole head, neck, and under plumage of a delicate fawn-colour: under wing-coverts the same: the remaining upper plumage, with the wings and tail, changeable blue-green: ears sea-green and dusky, united to a narrow nuchal collar: wings four inches long, and the tail, which is even, three and one quarter: the hind head is slightly crested, and the feet are pale brown."—*Swainson.*

Sp. 4. Ha. diops.
Ha. *cæruleo-nitens subtus maculâque loris albâ.*
Shining blue Crab-eater with the under parts and a spot on the lores white.
Alcedo diops. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 272.

Inhabits Amboyna, Timor, &c. Length seven inches and a half: on each side of the nostrils near the lores is a white spot: the top of the head, the hinder part, and sides of the neck, a broad belt on the breast, the thighs, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine deep glossy blue, more or less brilliant according to the light: the scapulars and the back are fine aquamarine colour: the chin, the throat, the belly, and the vent are white: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 5. Ha. Capensis.—Alcedo Capensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 65.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Ha. atricapillus.—Alcedo atricapilla. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 70.—India.

Sp. 7. Ha. Smyrnensis.—Alcedo Smyrnensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. p. 68.—The warmer regions of Asia and Africa.

Sp. 8. Ha. chlorocephalus.—Alcedo chlorocephala.—*Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 77.—Africa and Asia.

Sp. 9. Ha. Coromandus.—Alcedo Coromanda. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 75.—Coromandel: Java.

Sp. 10. Ha. leucocephalus.—Alcedo Javanica. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 67.—Java.

Sp. 11. Ha. Senegalensis.—Alcedo Senegalensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 72. *pl.* 9.—Africa.

Sp. 12. Ha. Cancrophagus.—Alcedo Cancrophaga. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 71. *pl.* 8.—Senegal.

Sp. 13. Ha. melanopterus.

Ha. *dorso, uropygio, ventreque cyaneis; capite, scapulisque nigris; remigibus thalassinis; apice et subtus fuscis interne latissime albo fasciatis.*

Crab-eater with the back, rump, and belly cyaneous; the head and scapulars black; the quills sea-green, with the tip and under part broadly barred with white within.

Alcedo melanoptera. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 174.—Alcedo omnicolor. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 135.

Inhabits Java. Length ten inches: the throat and collar on the neck smoky-chesnut: the tail sea-green, beneath brownish. Called *Tengke-urang* by the Javanese.

GENUS LI.—DACELO, Leach.

Rostrum mediocre, crassum, tetragono-conicum, fauce ad oculos hiante; *mandibula superior* longior, apicem versus utrinque latè emarginata.

Nares oblongæ.

Beak moderate, thick, four-sided-conic; the mouth gaping to the eyes; the *upper mandible* longest, towards its point on each side broadly notched.

Nostrils oblong.

DACELO GIGANTEA.

Cauda mediocris; *rectricibus* duodecim subæqualibus, exteriore utrinque sub-breviore.	*Tail* moderately long, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers, the exterior one on each side rather shorter than the rest.
Pedes tetradactyli; *ungues* curvati.	*Feet* four-toed; *claws* curved.

Sp. 1. Da. gigantea.

Alcedo gigantea. *Shaw*, v. viii. *p.* 53.—Inhabits New Holland.

Sp. 2. Da. pulchella. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 175.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 277.

Da. *supra thalassino atro alboque fasciata; capite fusco-badio; vertice azureo; gulâ juguloque albidis; abdomine ferrugineo-diluto.*

Dacelo, above sea-green fasciated with dusky and white; with the head of a chesnut-brown; the vertex azure; the throat and jugulum whitish; the abdomen dilute-ferruginous.

Inhabits Java. Length eight inches: called Tengke-watu. A most beautiful bird: it has the forehead, the cheeks, the sides of the neck, and a collar surrounding the nape, of a beautiful maroon colour: the top of the head and the occiput are adorned with long feathers, having decomposed webs; these feathers are brown at the base, a small white spot is placed near the tip, and the tip itself is of a brilliant azure-blue: the feathers of the back and the scapulars are striped from their base nearly to their tips with black and white, and the tips of all are of a very fine ultramarine: the wings are black, finely banded with white, and tipped with azure: the tail is wedged, and transversely striped; the outer webs of the feathers are marked with fine blue and black, and the inner webs are black and white: the tail is black beneath, with white bands: the fore part of the neck

and the middle of the belly are pure white: the breast, the sides, and the vent are yellowish-red: the beak is fine lake: and the legs are brown.

Sp. 3. Da. cyanotis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 262.

DA. *suprà sericeo-cyanea; infrà albida; vertice rufo; gulâ albâ; collo anticè lateribusque rosaceo-rufo; nuchâ, dorso, scapularibusque fuscis; caudâ rufâ.*

Dacelo, above silken blue; beneath whitish; with the crown rufous; the throat white; the neck in front and its sides rosy-red; the nape, back, and scapulars brown; the tail red.

INHABITS Sumatra. The plumage is of a fine silky texture; and the feathers consist of long and decomposed webs: the top of the head is fine red: behind the eyes a bunch of long feathers arises; this, and the feathers of the wing-coverts, are of a fine royal blue: the sides of the neck are rosy-red: the fore part of the neck is bright rose-colour: the throat is white: the rest of the under parts is dirty-white, slightly shaded with dusky: the nape is earthy-brown, the back and scapulars the same, the feathers of the latter being externally white: the tail is red, rather elongated and much wedged: the beak is coral-red, and the legs are brown.

GENUS LII.—ALCEDO Auctorum. KINGSFISHER.

Rostrum crassum, tetragonum, acutum, longum, lateratim compressum, rectum, marginibus subdenticulatis.	*Beak* thick, tetragonal, acute, long, laterally compressed, straight, its margins somewhat denticulated.
Cauda mediocris, aut brevis.	*Tail* moderate, or short.
Pedes tetradactyli.	*Feet* four-toed.

A. *Caudâ elongatâ.* *A.* Tail elongated.

Sp. 1. Al. rudis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 63. *pl.* 7.—The warmer regions of Asia and Africa.

Sp. 2. Al. maxima.—Alcedo afra. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 55.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Al. torquata. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 56.—Mexico.

Sp. 4. Al. Alcyon. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 58.—North America.

Sp. 5. Al. bicolor.—Alcedo Inda. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 83.—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Al. Americana. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 85.—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. Al. superciliosa. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 86.—Inhabits —— ?

B. *Caudâ breve.* *B.* Tail short.

Sp. 8. Al. ispida. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 88. *pl.* 10.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 9. Al. biru. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 172.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 239. *f.* 1.

Al. *subazurea, remigibus internè fuscis; gulâ, jugulo, abdomine, ventre, alisque subtus albis.*

Azure Kingsfisher with the wings internally brown; the throat, jugulum, abdomen, vent, and wings beneath, white.

Inhabits Java and Sumatra. Length five inches and a half: the upper parts of the plumage are of a rich azure tint, changing in certain lights to an aquamarine: on the lower part of the throat and covering the breast is a broad belt of the same colour: the belly, the inner wing-coverts, the lores, and a tuft of feathers on the sides of the neck are very clear white: the tip of the wing-feathers, and the tail beneath, are dusky: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 10. Al. Bengalensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 102.

Sp. 11. Al. meningtin. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 172.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 239. *f.* 2.—Alcedo Asiatica. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 50.—India.

AL. *capite nigro, fasciis transversis cyaneis, postice cristato; auribus cyaneis; mento, gulâ, strigâque laterali colli albescentibus; dorso nitidè cæruleo; corpore subtus rufo.*

Kingsfisher with a black head, transversely banded with mazarine-blue, the hinder part crested; ears bluish; chin, throat, and lateral stripe on each side the neck whitish; back shining light blue; body beneath rufous.

MUCH allied to the preceding bird, but rather larger: length six inches; of which the beak occupies one and three quarters, and is black: the ears and upper parts of the head and neck are bluish-black, transversely banded with rich deep blue lunules, which are broken into spots on the crest and ears: from the base of the under mandible is a black stripe richly glossed with blue, and carried down on each side the neck, between which and the upper part is a whitish stripe just behind the ears: the wing-coverts, scapulars, and lesser quills are blackish glossed with blue, the two former having a bright spot at the end of each feather: upper and greater quills entirely dusky: down the middle of the back, rump, and tail-coverts, light greenish-blue: chin and throat cream-colour: line between the nostrils and eyes, margin of the shoulders, under wing-coverts, and all the lower parts of the body rufous: tail deep obscure blue: legs red. Inhabits Java.

Sp. 12. Al. cæruleocephala.—Alcedo cyanocephala. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 100. *pl.* 9.—Madagascar.

Sp. 13. Al. purpurea. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 96. *pl.* 11.—Madagascar.

Sp. 14. Al. Madagascariensis. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 97.—Madagascar.

Sp. 15. Al. cristata. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 98. *pl.* 12.—The African Islands.

Sp. 16. Alcedo semitorquata. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 151.

Al. cæruleo-viridis, infrà ochracea, capite cyaneo, lineis nigris transversis ornato; dorso nitidè cæruleo; pectore, torque cæruleo-viridi interrupto insigni.

Blue-green Kingsfisher, beneath buff-colour; with the head blue, with transverse black lines; back shining light blue; breast with an interrupted blue-green collar.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length eight inches and a half: head blue, the crown crossed by dusky black lines: occiput slightly crested: the sides of the head deep and rich mazarine-blue: ears and sides of the neck greenish-blue, the latter having a stripe of white: the blue on the sides of the neck advances on the breast in the shape of a half collar: wings and scapulars bluish-green, with lighter spots on the tip of each of the wing-coverts: down the back is a stripe of vivid light blue: tail dark blue, edged with greenish, the base black: the plumage beneath, from the chin to the end of the throat, white; changing on the breast to pale fawn-colour, which deepens to ferruginous on the body, under tail-coverts, and thighs: legs red: between the beak and eye a dusky white line.

GENUS LIII.—TANYSYPTERA, Vigors.

Rostrum sub-breve, subcrassum, rectum, acutum.	*Beak* rather short, somewhat thick, straight, acute.
Nares ovales.	*Nostrils* oval.
Cauda gradata, rectricibus duabus longissimis.	*Tail* quadrated, with two very long feathers.
Pedes zygodactyli?	*Feet* with the *toes* disposed in pairs?

Sp. 1. Ta. Dea. *Linn. Trans.* (*Vigors.*) *v.* xiv 433.—Alcedo Dea. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 73.—Inhabits the Moluccas.

GENUS LIV.—CEYX, Lacépede.

Rostrum longum, crassum, tetragonale, lateratim compressum, acutum.	*Beak* long, thick, tetragonal, laterally compressed, acute.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.
Digitus anticus interior nullus.	*Inner fore toe* wanting.

The characters which distinguish this genus from the Crab-eaters and Kingsfishers are very trivial; the necessity of separating it is therefore questionable: the first species is closely allied to Alcedo, and the second to Halcyon.

Sp. 1. Ce. Luzoniensis.
Al. tridactyla. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 104.—Luçonia.

Sp. 2. Ce. Azurea.
Alcedo azurea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxii. *Swains. Zool. Illust. pl.* 26.—Al. tribrachys. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 105.—New Holland.

GENUS LV.—GALBULA, Brisson. JACAMAR.

Rostrum longissimum, rectum, quadrangulare, acutum, integrum.	*Beak* very long, straight, quadrangular, acute, entire.
Pedes breves, nudi; *digiti* antici usque ad medio connexi.	*Legs* short, naked; the *anterior* toes united at the base.

The Jacamars all inhabit the warmer regions of America: the propriety of removing them from the great scansorial group of Authors and associating them with the Kingsfishers cannot be disputed, as they have

not only a decided affinity to these birds, but also with the Meropidæ: thereby admirably uniting the two conterminous fissirostral groups.

Sp. 1. Ga. paradisæa. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 225.
Sp. 2. Ga. viridis. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 223. *pl.* 39.
Sp. 3. Ga. rubricollis. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 224.
Sp. 4. Ga. albirostris. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 226.
Sp. 5. Ga. ceycoides. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) ii. 112.

Ga? *supra viridi-atra, subtus alba; capite, gulâque nigro-brunneis ochraceo-lineatis; abdominis lateribus crissoque nigro-fuscis; pedibus tridactylis.*

Jacamar? above dark-green, beneath white; with the head and throat black-brown striped with ochraceous; the sides of the abdomen and the vent black-brown; the feet three-toed.

Length, from the forehead to the tip of the tail five inches and a half: head black-brown; with the frontal feathers ochraceous; those of the crown and cheeks black-brown dashed with ochraceous in the middle: those of the throat ochraceous striped with brown: the quills are greenish-brown, paler beneath, with the inner webs whitish at the base: the tail-feathers are dark green, brown beneath, margined at the tip with a very narrow rufous band: beak and legs black. This anomalous but interesting species was discovered by Dr. Such in Brazil, and described by him as above quoted. It beautifully unites the Jacamars with the Kingsfishers, and may probably at some future period be elevated to the rank of a distinct genus, with as much propriety as the preceding genus has been detached from the Kingsfishers.

GENUS LVI.—JACAMEROPS, Le Vaillant.

Rostrum longiusculum, quadrangulare, validum, subarcuatum, integrum, acutum.

Pedes breves, externè usque ad digitos plumosi; zygodactyli; *digiti* antici basi coaliti.

Beak elongated, quadrangular, stout, a little arcuated, entire, acute.

Legs short, externally feathered to the toes, zygodactyle; the *anterior toes* united at the base.

Sp. 1. Ja. grandis.

Galbula grandis. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 227. *pl.* 40.—Inhabits the Indian Archipelago.

TRIBE II.—DENTIROSTRES.

Rostrum *diversum, versus apicem utrinque plus minusve emarginatum, aut dentatum;* pedes *mediocres aut robusti.*

Beak various, with a notch or tooth on each side towards the tip: *legs* moderate or robust.

THE major portion of the birds comprised in this tribe are insectiverous, but a few of them feed on the smaller birds, and many also devour berries and other tender fruits. They may be readily divided into the five following groups:

Beak strong, . { LANIADÆ, Vigors. / MERULIDÆ, Vigors.

Beak weak, . { SYLVIADÆ, Leach. / PIPRIDÆ, Vigors. / MUSCICAPIDÆ, Vigors.

FAMILY I.—MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Rostrum *basi depressum, angulatum, debile, basi setis ornatum, apice plus minusve aduncum, et emarginatum;* alæ *et* pedes *mediocres.*

Beak depressed at the base, angulated, weak, its base furnished with bristles, towards the tip more or less hooked and notched; *wings* and *legs* moderate.

The Muscicapidæ are closely allied to the birds of the last tribe, and like them many of the species dart upon their prey while on the wing: they usually subsist upon insects, the larger species (or those allied to the Laniadæ) sometimes attacking weak or sickly birds, while the smaller, or Swallow-like species, exclusively devour insects. The affinities of the groups, as well as the genera throughout this family, are very ill defined; I have therefore introduced the newly-described species of Temminck, Swainson, and others, under the old genus Muscicapa, accompanying those species with a mark of uncertainty whose characters appear to be at variance with those of the genus.

GENUS LVII.—ONYRHYNCHUS, Fischer.

Rostrum longum, acuminatum, unguiculatum; basi setis rigidis, longis, instructum.	*Beak* long, acuminated, hooked; its base furnished with long stiff bristles.
Nares oblongæ, coarctatæ.	*Nostrils* oblong, coarctate.
Pedes debiles; *digiti exteriores* ad tertiam phalangem usque concreti, *medio* longissimo.	*Legs* weak; the *outer toes* united to the third joint; the *middle one* longest.

Todus, Cuvier. Muscipeta, Temm.

Sp. 1. On. regius.

Todus regius. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 124. *pl.* 14.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. On? plumbeus.

Todus plumbeus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 128. Surinam.

Sp. 3. On? griseus.

On? *cinereus subcristatus subtus albus; caudâ subcuneata?*

Cinereous slightly crested Hookbeak? beneath white; with the tail somewhat wedged.

Todus griseus. *Desmarest. Hist. Nat. Man. et Tod. pl.* 69.

Inhabits ——— ? Length near four inches: the upper part of the head, the back of the neck, and the back are ashy-grey: the throat, the breast, and the belly are pure white: the quills are dusky; the primaries are slightly edged with white on their outer edges, and the secondaries deeply edged with the same: the tail is wedge-shaped and dusky, the four intermediate feathers being longest and spotless; those which follow have the tip white and the two outer ones on each side have a triangular marginal white spot: the head is slightly crested.

GENUS LVIII.—MUSCIPETA, Cuvier.

Rostrum elongatum, valdè depressum, basi duplo latiùs quam altum, setis elongatis ornatum; culmen obtusum, forte; margines subcurvati; apice debile, subemarginata.	*Beak* elongated, greatly depressed, its base twice as broad as high, and furnished with elongated bristles; the culmen obtuse, but strong; the margins somewhat curved; the tip weak and slightly notched.
Nares basales.	*Nostrils* basal.

The birds of this genus feed on insects alone; they are all exotic, and are frequently adorned with beautiful plumage.

Sp. 1. Mu. Indica.
Promerops paradiseus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 147.—India.

Sp. 2. Mu. Ceylonensis.
Mu. *olivaceus, subtus flavus; capite mentoque cinereis.*
Olivaceus Muscipeta, beneath yellow; with the head and chin cinereous.
Platyrhynchus Ceylonensis. *Swain. Zool. Illust. p.* 13.

Inhabits Ceylon. Mr. Swainson observes that the stiff bristles at the corner of the mouth are nearly the length of the beak, which is quite flattened: the tail is even, and the whole bird in every respect but colour closely resembles Mu. barbata: he has given no farther description of the bird.

Sp. 3. Mu. paradisi.
Muscicapa paradisi. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 416.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Mu. mutata.
Muscicapa mutata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 418.—Madagascar.

Sp. 5. Mu. cristata.
Muscicapa cristata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 325.—Le tchitrec. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afric.* v. iii. *p.* 142. *f.* 1.

Sp. 6. Mu. leucocephala.
Todus leucocephalus. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 127.—South America.

Sp. 7. Mu. melanoptera.—*Cuvier.*
Muscicapa collaris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 374.—Senegal.

Sp. 8. Mu? barbata.
Muscicapa barbata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 352. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 116.—Cayenne.

Sp. 9. Mu? coronata.
Muscicapa coronata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 412.—South America.

Sp. 10. Mu? ruticilla.

Muscicapa ruticilla. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 362.—Motacilla cristata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 688. *pl.* 53.—America.

Sp. 11. Mu. Borbonica.

Muscicapa Borbonica. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 326.—The Isle of Bourbon.

Sp. 12. Mu. cærulea.

Muscicapa cærulea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 383.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 13. Mu. flabellifera. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 340. *pl.* 31.—New Zealand.

Sp. 14. Mu. flavigastra.

Muscicapa flavigastra. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 343.—New Holland.

Sp. 15. Mu. scapularis.

Mu. *subcristata, suprà gulâ, pectoreque, griseo-cærulea; subtus tectricibus alarum fasciâ obliquâ, albâ.*

Slightly-crested Muscipeta with the upper parts, throat, and breast grey-blue; the under and oblique bar on the wing-coverts white.

Le Mantelé. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric.* iv. 151. *f.* 1.—Mantled Fly-catcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 204.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Beak moderate, bluish-black: irides cinamon-colour: feathers on the head elongated, black, with a blue gloss: upper parts of the body, rump, and upper tail-coverts, bluish-grey: on the wing-coverts an oblique band of white: under parts from the breast white: quills black, edged with bluish-grey: tail the same, a little wedge-shaped: legs bluish-black. The female is less, and the crest is less conspicuous: wings and tail light brown; in other respects similar to the male: but the beak, irides, and legs are paler.

Sp. 16. Mu. pulsator.

Mu. *supra rufo-fusca; subtus alba; strigâ oculari nigra; gulâ fasciâque pectorali in* mare *nigris, in* fœmina *rufis.*

Muscipeta above red-brown; beneath white; with a black stripe through the eye; the throat and band on the breast black in the *male*, rufous in the *female*.

Le Molenar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 160. *f.* 1. 2.—Clicking Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. *p.* 164.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Beak and legs black-brown: irides light orange: prevailing colour of the plumage above rufous-brown, with a tinge of olive: beneath white: eye placed in a black streak, which passes behind: throat black, lengthening to the nape half way on each side: across the breast a black streak, taking in the bend of the wing; on the middle of the wing-coverts a rufous patch: sides under the wings rufous: quills and tail black, outwardly fringed with white. The female is smaller, like the male, but the throat and across the breast rufous, instead of black: wings the same: lower belly and thighs rufous: the wings reach one-third, at least, on the tail.

Le Vaillant observes, that this bird is usually seen in pairs among the bushes, but rarely in the woods, and that it lays six white eggs. Its note is something like that of the Stonechat.

Sp. 17. Mu. perspicillata.

Mu. *corpore suprà femoribusque nigricante-fusco; subtus albo; superciliis albis; lunulâ jugulari fusco-nigrâ; caudâ elongatâ, cuneiformâ, rectricibus tribus extimis apicibus albis.*

Muscipeta with the body above and thighs dusky-brown; beneath white; with the eyebrows white; a brown-black lunule on the jugulum; the tail elongated, wedge-shaped, the tips of the three outer feathers white.

Le Gobe-mouche à lunettes. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 151. *f.* 1. —Spectacle Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 204.

Inhabits the great forests near the river Gamtoo in Southern Africa. Length six inches and a quarter: beak and legs brown: irides hazel: plumage above and thighs dusky pale brown, beneath white: round the eye, on the upper part, a kind of white eyebrow: across the middle of the neck before a brownish-black crescent: tail long, cuneiform, the three outer feathers tipped with white. The female is smaller, and the colours paler; but is destitute of the blackish crescent on the throat, and the under parts are dusky white.

GENUS LIX.—PLATYRHYNCHUS, Desmarest.

Rostrum basi latum, valdè depressum, suprà carinatum, apice curvatum.	*Beak* broad at the base, greatly depressed, carinated above, curved at the tip.
Nares vibrissis tectæ.	*Nostrils* furnished with bristles.

Sp. 1. Pl. fuscus. *Desmarest. Hist. Nat. Man. et Tod. pl.* 72. Todus rostratus. *Shaw*, viii. 122.—South America.

Sp. 2. Pl. olivaceus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 12. *f.* 1.

Pl. *olivaceo-viridis, gulâ, collo anticè pectoreque virescentibus; abdomine cinereo-flavo; alis caudâque fuscis viridi nitentibus.*

Olive-green Platyrhynchus with the throat, neck in front, and breast greenish; the abdomen ashy-yellow; the wings and tail brown, glossed with greenish.

Inhabits Brazil. Length five inches: the upper parts of the head, the neck, and the body, are deep green slightly shaded with olive: the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the breast, are tinged with

PLATYRHYNCHUS OLIVACEUS.

greenish: the abdomen is ashy-yellow: the wings are dusky-brown, glossed with greenish, with their coverts deeply edged with ochraceous-green: the tail is bright brown, glossed with greenish: the upper mandible of the beak is black, the lower white.

Sp. 3. Pl. Cancromus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 12. *f.* 2. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 115.

Pl. *vertice cristâ flavâ; fronte superciliisque olivaceo-fuscis; maculâ loris albâ; gulâ albâ; corpore suprà, pectore, abdomineque medio fuscis.*

Platyrhynchus with a yellow crest; the forehead and eyebrows olive-brown; a white spot on the lores; the throat white; the body above, breast, and middle of the abdomen brown.

Inhabits Brazil. Length three inches and a half: a pretty species, rendered remarkable by a beautiful yellow coronal crest, composed of long decomposed feathers, surrounded by small olive-brown feathers, which arise at the base of the beak, adorn the forehead, and form broad eyebrows: on the lores is a small white spot: all the upper parts of the plumage are brown tinged with olive: the throat is white, the breast is brown, and the middle of the belly brown.

GENUS LX.—MUSCICAPA Auctorum. FLYCATCHER.

Rostrum subtrigonum, gracile, subulatum, versus apicem curvatum; *mandibula inferior* infrà subplana, apice recta.

Beak somewhat trigonal, slender, subulated, curved towards the tip; the *under mandible* rather flat beneath, its tip straight.

A. *Caudâ haud furcatâ.* *A.* With the tail not forked.

a. *Rectricibus intermediis vix elongatis.*
a. The middle tail-feathers scarcely elongated.

Sp. 1. Mu. parva. *Becks. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 103. *Id.* 2 *Ed.* 1. 159.
Mu. *rufescens tectricibus alarum rufo maculatis; orbitis gulâque flavescente-albis; caudâ nigricante-fuscâ.*
Reddish Flycatcher with the wing-coverts spotted with red; the orbits and throat yellowish-white; the tail dusky-brown.
Small Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 158.

Inhabits Germany in the spring. Length four inches and a half: at the base of the beak some very long hairs: the plumage above reddish, inclining to rufous towards the rump: quills edged within and without with rufous: the greater and middle wing-coverts marked with a small rufous spot at the ends: round the eyes and the throat yellowish-white: the tail dusky-brown: the side feathers white from the base, towards the end brown, shaded with rufous on the outer webs: the female does not differ from the male: the young are more rufous.

Sp. 2. Mu. azurea.
Mu. *azurea, infrà rufo-aurantia aut alba; femoribus alis caudâque subtus albis.*
Azure Flycatcher beneath rufous-orange or white; with the thighs, wings, and tail beneath, white.
Le Gobe-mouche Azuroux. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 158.—Celestial Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 201.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. Size of M. atricapilla: beak and legs brownish: irides bright orange: general colour azure-blue above, bright rufous-orange beneath: the thighs, and beneath the wings and tail, white. The female is smaller, the

blue paler and white beneath. The young males have only the orange colour under the throat.

Like the rest of the genus the sexes fly in pairs: the nest is constructed on the Mimosas; and the eggs are five or six in number, of an olive-green colour, dotted with rufous, forming a circle round the larger end.

Sp. 3. Mu. Senegalensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 333.—Le privit. *Le Vaill. pl.* 161.—Senegal.

Sp. 4. Mu. bicolor. *Steph. v.* x. 323.—South America.

Sp. 5. Mu. fusca. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 384.—North America.

Sp. 6. Mu. obscura.

Todus obscurus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 129.—North America.

Sp. 7. Mu. Indigo.

Mu. *obscurè cærulea remigibus rectricibusque nigris; his basi axillis ventre crissoque albidis.*

Dull-bluish Flycatcher with the quills and tail-feathers black; the base of the latter, the axillæ, belly, and vent whitish.

Muscicapa Indigo. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 146. *Horsf. Zool. Research.*

Inhabits Java. Length nearly four inches: the general colour dull cærulean-blue, with the quills and tail black: the base of the latter, the axillary feathers, the belly, and the vent whitish: the tail-feathers, the exterior ones excepted, are externally margined with cærulean: the two middle feathers are plain black at the base.

This species lives solitarily on the most elevated mountain peaks of Java.

Sp. 8. Mu. hirundinacea. *Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col.* 119.

Mu. *viridi-chalybeo nigra, subtus uropygioque albis.*

Steel-black Flycatcher glossed with green, with the under parts and rump white.

Muscicapa obscura. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 146.

INHABITS Java. The upper parts of the body, tail, and wings of a fine blue, with a polished steel lustre: the rump, under parts of the body, and outer edge of the lateral tail-feathers pure white: beak and legs dusky. The female is dusky above and dirty white beneath: the young are dull black or greyish on all the upper parts.

Sp. 9. Mu. hyacinthina.

Mu. *fusco-cærulea aut viridi-cinerea suprà, infrà rufa;* mas. *capistro lorisque nigris; fronte, gulâ, pectoreque azureis.*

Flycatcher above brown-blue or ashy-green, beneath rufous; *male* with the capistrum and lores black; the forehead, throat, and breast azure.

Muscicapa hyacinthina. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 30.

INHABITS the Indian Archipelago. Length six inches: the male has the space round the beak and the lores beautiful black: the forehead, the bend of the wings, the throat, and the breast of a very brilliant azure-blue: the top of the head, the nape, and all the rest of the upper parts of a fine blue, tinged with cinereous: the feathers of the wings and tail are brown, edged with bluish: the belly and the rest of the under parts of the body are bright red. The female has the upper parts of the body and the wings of a fine green-ash colour; and also the tail-feathers, but the last one edged with bluish: all the under parts are red, without the fine azure hue which is so evident on the throat of the male.

Sp. 10. Mu. grisola. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 332.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 11. Mu. atricapilla. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 320. *pl.* 30.—Muscicapa luctuosa. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 157.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 12. Mu. albicollis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 100. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* i. 153.

Mu. *supra nigra, alis uropygioque albo variata; subtus et torque albo;* fœmina *fronte albo.*

Flycatcher above black, with the wings and rump varied with white; beneath and collar white; *female* with the forehead white.

Gobe-mouche noir à Collier. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 565. *f.* 23.—White-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 162.

Inhabits the south of Europe. Allied to the last: length five inches: plumage in general black above, with a slight mixture of white on the rump: on the quills a large patch of white: all the under parts white, passing round the neck as a collar: the forehead is also white: the female differs from the male by having a small patch of white on the forehead; the general colour of her plumage is brown or ash-colour: the two outer tail-feathers edged with white; and the white surrounding the neck less apparent, but the under parts in general are white. In the winter the difference between the sexes is less apparent, and the male is fully black only in the breeding season.

Sp. 13. Mu. cæsia.

Mu. *cæsia remigibus cinereo-fuscis; rectricibus nigricantè cinereis;* mas: *aut capite, collo dorsoque luteo-fuscis, gulâ albidâ; ventre crissoque rufis; alis caudâque fuscis;* fœmina.

Bluish Flycatcher with the quills ashy-brown; the tail-feathers dusky-ash; *male:* or, with the head, neck, and back yellowish-

brown; the throat whitish; the belly and vent red; the wings and tail brown; *female*.

Muscicapa cæsia. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 17.

INHABITS Brazil and Guiana. Length near six inches: the prevailing colour of the male is ashy-blue or lead-colour: the wings are ashy-brown, and the tail-feathers are dusky ash: all the feathers of the tail and wings are edged with bluish: the beak is black, and the legs ash-colour. The female has the head, the neck, and the back of a yellowish-brown; the chin whitish: the belly and vent deep red, and the wings and tail deep brown.

Sp. 14. Mu. diops. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f.* 1.

Mu. *suprà olivaceo-viridis, gulâ pectoreque supremo cinereo-cæsiis, pectore imo, abdomineque albis; loris maculâ flavescente albâ.*

Flycatcher above of an olive-green, with the throat and upper part of the breast ashy-grey; the lower breast and abdomen white; the lores with a yellowish-white spot.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: the upper parts of the body, and the edges of the wings and tail-feathers, are bright olivaceous-green: the throat and the breast are ashy-grey: the lower breast and abdomen are white: the lores have a yellowish-white spot: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower white.

Sp. 15. Mu. eximia. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f.* 2.

Mu. *viridis, vertice cæruleo-cinerea; superciliis albis; loris gulâque albido viridoque variis; collo anticè abdomineque flavis; pectore viridi-flavo.*

Green Fly-catcher with the crown ashy-blue; the eyebrows white; the lores and throat varied with white and green; the neck in front and abdomen yellow; the breast greenish-yellow.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the body, the wings, and tail, is clear green: the top of the head is bluish-ash: over the eyes is a broad white dash, extending towards the occiput: the lores and the throat are varied with whitish and greenish: the fore part of the neck and the abdomen are yellow; and the breast is greenish-yellow: the beak is short, brown above and white beneath. The female is less brilliant in colour; and has the top of the head varied with green.

Sp. 16. Mu. flammiceps. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f.* 3.

Mu. *subcristata, cristâ in* marem *igneo-rufâ, in* fœminam *rufescente; fronte, nuchâ, dorso, uropygioque flavescente-rufis; loris et corpore infrà albido-flavis; collo anticè pectoreque nigro striatis.*

Slightly-crested Flycatcher, the crest fiery-red in the *male*, reddish in the *female*; with the forehead, nape, back, and rump brownish-red; the lores and body beneath whitish-yellow; the neck in front and breast striped with black.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches: the top of the head is clothed with rather long feathers, of which the central ones in the male are fiery-red, and in the female reddish: the forehead, the nape, the back, and the rump are brownish-red: the tail is brown: the wings dusky-brown, with two reddish bands on their coverts: the lores, and all the under parts of the plumage, are whitish-yellow; the fore part of the neck and the breast being dashed with brownish-red streaks.

Sp. 17. Mu. gularis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f.* 1.

Mu? *vertice nuchâque fusco-cinereis; dorso virescente; gulâ et corpore subtus cinereis; malis, superciliis, lateribusque colli, rufescentibus.*

Flycatcher? with the crown and nape brown-ash; the back greenish; the throat and body beneath cinereous; the cheeks, eyebrows, and sides of the neck reddish.

Inhabits Brazil. Length near four inches: beak elongated, and somewhat resembling that of the Todies: the top of the head and the nape are dusky-ash: the cheeks, and a band passing over the eyes, and down the sides of the neck, are reddish; the feathers on the ears are of the same colour, but deeper: the throat is ash-coloured, tinged with reddish: the under parts are ash-coloured: the back, as well as the edges of the wing and tail-feathers, is greenish, but the wing-coverts are rather yellowish.

Sp. 18. Mu. straminea. *Natterer. Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f.* 2.

Mu? *subcristata, vertice fuscâ medio albo; loris strigâque oculari albis; corpore suprà cinereo, subtus stramineo; gulâ pectoreque albidis.*

Slightly-crested Flycatcher? with the crown brown, with its middle white; the lores and eyestripe white; the body above ash-coloured; beneath straw-coloured; with the throat and breast whitish.

Inhabits Brazil. Length three inches and three quarters. In many respects this species is allied to the Tyranni, in others to the Pari: the middle of the head is adorned with a short depressed crest, of which the feathers in the middle are whitish, and those on either side dusky: on the lores, passing through the eyes, is a white line: the sides of the head are lead-colour: the nape is ashy: the back olive: the wings

are dusky, edged with white: the tail dusky: the throat and the breast are whitish slightly tinged with ash, and the rest of the under parts are straw colour: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 19. Mu. Banyumas. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. *p.* 146.— Muscicapa cantatrix. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 226. *f.* 1. male; 2. female.

Mu? *suprà saturato cyaneo nigricans; subtus badia, ventre pallidiore; remigibus rectricibusque infrà nigris.*

Flycatcher? above deep dusky blue; beneath chesnut, with the belly paler; the quills and tail-feathers black beneath.

Inhabits Java. Length six inches: the male has a broad band of deep azure on the forehead, the extremities of which terminate over the eyes: the regions of the lores, and round the beak, are velvety black: the cheeks and the feathers on the ears are bluish-black: the top of the head, the nape, the back, the wings, and the tail are blue; the colour being the clearest on the bend of the wing: the quills and tail beneath are black: the throat, the fore part of the neck and the breast are clear bright red: the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts are whitish-red. The female has the band on the forehead, the region of the lores, and round the eyes, whitish: the top of the head, and the nape, ash-colour: the back olive: the tail and wings brown, edged with reddish: the under parts resemble those of the male, but the colours are more clear: the beak is black, and the legs grey.

It affects woods, and is said to sing very melodiously.

Sp. 20. Mu. miniata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 156.

Mu? *chalybeo-nigra, infrà, dorso postico, remigibus mediis rectricibusque lateralibus externè cinnabarinis ; mare gulâ nigrâ.*

Steel-black Flycatcher? with the under parts, lower part of the back, middle of the quills, and lateral tail-feathers externally of a cinnabar colour ; the male with a black throat.

INHABITS Java. Length above seven inches : the male has the top of the head and the throat of a fine polished steel-black : the nape, the back, the scapulars, and the upper lesser wing-coverts, golden-red, shaded with dusky : the lower part of the back, the rump, the breast, belly, and under the wings, are very bright vermilion : all but the three anterior of the wing quills are red-vermilion from the base to the middle, the rest plain black : the tail is long, the four middle feathers are black, the rest are black at the base, and from the middle to the tip red-vermilion : the beak and legs (which resemble those of M. albicollis?) are black. The female is less brilliant in colour ; the feathers on the throat are bright red ; and the cheeks are oftentimes marbled with red and dusky.

Sp. 21. Mu? flammea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 372. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 263. *f.* 1. male ; *f.* 2. female.—India.

Sp. 22. Mu? Malabaricus.

Parus Malabaricus. *Steph. v.* x. 49.—Parus peregrinus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 46.—Le Gobe-mouche oranor. *Le Vaill. v.* iv. *pl.* 155.—Malabar.

Sp. 23. Mu? multicolor. *Gmel.*

Mu. erythrogastra. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 400. *pl.* 32.—New Holland.

Sp. 24. Mu? cucullata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 379.—New Holland.

Sp. 25. Mu? stellaris.

Mu? *olivaceo-viridis infrà flava; capite cæsio; maculâ albâ ante oculos; gulâ fasciâ albâ; pectore lateribusque olivaceo nebulosis.*

Olive-green Flycatcher? beneath yellow; with the head blue-grey; a white spot before the eyes; a white band on the throat; the breast and sides clouded with olive.

Le Gobe-mouche Etoilé. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 157. *f.* 2.—Starry Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 200.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of M. atricapilla; but with longer legs: head black: irides red-brown: head blue-grey: before the eyes a spot of white: across the throat, beneath the grey, a white band: general colour of the body above olive-green, inclining to yellow: beneath the body jonquil yellow, clouded with pale olive on the breast and sides: quills slate-coloured, with pale borders: tail as the back, and even at the end: legs black brown. The female has the head and all the upper parts olive-green, paler than the male: throat and cheeks paler: the body beneath pale yellow, with an olive tinge on the belly, and beneath the tail; but she is destitute of the blue-grey band and the white across the throat.

According to La Vaillant this species builds in the forks of trees, constructing its nest of dry grass, covered with lichen and dry fibres within: the eggs are four in number, dotted with rufous; and are hatched in sixteen days.

Sp. 26. Mu? speciosa.

Turdus speciosus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 273.—India *.

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* The eight last-mentioned species approach, by the form of their beak and length of legs, to the genus Saxicola: the 19th

b. *Rectricibus intermediis valdè elongatis.*
b. With the intermediate tail-feathers much elongated.

Sp. 27. Mu? Colon.

Mu. *nigra, capite cærulescente-albido; fronte luteo; uropygio rectricibusque lateralibus pogoniis externis albis.*

Black Flycatcher? with the head of a bluish-white; the forehead luteous; the rump and outer webs of the exterior tail-feathers white.

Le Colon. *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. 180.—Peruvian Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 257. *pl.* cii.

Inhabits Paraguay during the winter. Length, from the beak to the end of the usual tail-feathers, five inches, but to that of the lengthened feathers eight inches and three quarters: beak broad and flat, straight, and a trifle bent at the tip: furnished with hairs at its base, and black: eyes large: head bluish-white, mixed, as far as the eye, with buff: front buff colour: rump and outer webs of the exterior tail-feathers white: the rest of the plumage full black: tail-feathers little more than one inch and a half long, the two middle ones excepted, which exceed the others by about three inches; these last are webbed as usual at the base and tips, but the middle part consists of a mere shaft: legs black.

This very singular species was discovered by D'Azara, in Paraguay: it will probably be removed to a new genus.

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and 20th, from their structure and the length of their tail, to Malurus; and the 18th to Parus, by its short beak and general habit.

MUSCICAPA ! PSALURA.

B. *Caudâ maximè furcatâ.*
B. With the tail greatly forked.

Sp. 28. Mu? psalura.

Mu? *rectrice exteriore utrinque pogonio verticali; corpore vario; fasciâ pectorali nigrâ in marem, rufâ in fœminam.*

Flycatcher? with a vertical web to the outer tail-feathers on each side; the body varied; the male with a black and the female with a rufous band on the breast.

Le Guira Yetapa. *D'Azara,* iii. No. 226.—Paraguan Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 254.—Muscicapa psalura. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 286. male; 296. female.

Inhabits Brazil. Distinguished from the rest of the Flycatchers by the singular construction of its tail and wings: the former is composed of twelve feathers, of which the outer one on either side takes its origin, beneath the others: these two feathers are above eight inches long in the male, and four in the female; they are webless at their base, and, in the former sex, they become furnished with long webs on their upper side, while the under remains smooth: in the female both sides of the shaft are adorned with webs towards the tip, and form a kind of racket. The wings are remarkable from having the first quill detached and falling down from the following; it is short, curved, broad at its base, and then gradually narrower to its point, which is furnished with a truncated web.

The adult male has the top of the head, the feathers on the ears, the nape, the top of the back, the sides of the neck, and a band on the breast, deep black; but during the period of moulting the feathers of these parts are edged with reddish: the throat, the belly, and the vent, white: the rest of

the back, and the wing-coverts grey-white: the quills and tail-feathers black in the middle, with broad white edges: the long lateral feathers of the last are totally black: the legs are black: the beak yellowish-brown: the irides are brown: length about thirteen inches. The female is only eight inches in length: the top of the head and the middle of the back are clothed with brown feathers edged with yellowish-white: the nape, the scapulars, the rump, the belt on the breast, the sides, and the vent, are reddish-isabella colour: the throat, tbe region of the eyes, and the middle of the belly white: the wing and tail-feathers are edged with clear red: and the racket at the end of the outer tail-feather is perfect black.

There can be little question that this remarkable bird should be detached from the Flycatchers, and ranked as a distinct genus; but as my object is merely an endeavour to introduce such genera as have already been established by others (arranged in conformity to the beautiful theory which I have repeatedly alluded to), I have placed it conditionally among the Muscicapæ, with a mark of doubt as to its location in that genus; a method which I have adopted in all cases throughout this arrangement, where there is apparently a deviation from the typical species of any genus.

GENUS LXI.—ALECTRURUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi glabrum et depressum, conico-convexum, apice aduncum; *mandibula inferior* recta.	*Beak* glabrous and depressed at the base, conic-convex, with its tip hooked; the *lower mandible* straight.

ALECTRURUS TRICOLOR.

Cauda utrinque compressa, ascendens; rectricibus apice acutis.	*Tail* compressed on each side, ascending; its feathers pointed at the tip.

Sp. 1. Al. tricolor. *Vieil. Analyse, p.* 68. (F.)

Al. *vertice caudâ pedibusque nigris; corpore subtus genisque albis; dorso uropygioque cinereis; rostro olivaceo.*

Alecturus with the crown, tail, and legs black; the body beneath and cheeks white; the back and rump cinereous; the beak olivaceous.

Muscicapa Alector. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 155. *f.* 1. male; *f.* 2. female.

Inhabits Brazil. Length six inches and a half: the male has the forehead and the cheeks marbled with black and white: the top of the head, the nape, the back, the scapulars, and a half belt on the sides of the breast, deep black, and unspotted in those birds which have completed their moulting, but varied with brown in those of imperfect plumage: the throat and all the under parts are white: the bend of the wings, as well as the base and part of the outer web of the quills, is white: the tail-feathers (which this bird has the power of elevating) are black, and their inner webs are twice as broad as the outer, those of the two middle feathers being widest, and having their extremities very long and decomposed, with each radius separated into a distinct fringe, easily distinguishable; the inner webs are shorter, and the radii are united as usual; but the tip of the shaft is elongated into a delicate point, and extends nearly half an inch beyond the webs: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, and the lower white: the legs are black. The female differs considerably from the male: she

is less, and she has not the power of elevating the tail, which is arched; the two middle feathers are not lengthened, and do not possess the broad webs as in the male, but the other feathers resemble those of that sex, except the two outer ones, which are prolonged into a point by the elongation of the shaft: all the upper parts of the plumage are dull brown, and each feather is edged with reddish-brown: the throat is white: the half belt on the neck is indicated by a red mark: the rest of the under parts is reddish-white and isabella-colour.

These curious birds fly with great celerity: they affect the open places in the neighbourhood of waters, perching upon the rushes and aquatic plants, and do not penetrate the woods, or rest upon trees or bushes. The males are solitary, but the females are rather gregarious: the former frequently mount vertically into the air, flapping their wings and elevating and depressing their tail, and usually dart down from the height of twenty or thirty feet to their resting-place.

GENUS LXII.—VIREO, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve, paulò robustum et lateratim compressum, apice aduncum: *mandibula inferior* marginibus constrictis, apice recurvata.

Beak short, a little robust and laterally compressed, its tip bent down: the *lower mandible* with its edges straitened, its tip recurved.

Les Tangaras-Loriots. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Vi. cristatus.
Tanagra cristata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 478.—Guiana.

Sp. 2. Vi. nigerrimus.

Vi. *nigerrimus tectricibus minoribus alarum albissimis* (mas.); *aut, toto rufo-brunneus* (fœmina.)

Black Vireo with the lesser wing-coverts pure white, *male;* or, entirely red-brown, *female.*

Tanagra nigerrima. *Desmar. Tanag. et Pip. pl.* 45. 46.

Inhabits Guiana and Cayenne. Length about six inches: the male has the feathers of the head and body of a very brilliant black, with the greater quills, the wings, and tail, dull black; and the lesser and under wing-coverts pure white: the beak and the legs are black. The female is rather less than the male: the plumage is of a chesnut-red, palest beneath: the inner part of the wing-quills is black-brown.

Said to subsist on fruits as well as insects.

Sp. 3. Vi. olivaceus.

Tanagra olivacea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 457.—Muscicapa olivacea? *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 379.—America.

Sp. 4. Vi. musicus. *Vieil. Ois. d'Amer. Sept.* i. *p.* 83. *pl.* 52.

Muscicapa Noveborascensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 366.—North America.

Sp. 5. Vi. flavifrons. *Vieil. Ois. d'Amer. Sept.* i. *pl.* 54.

Vi. *corpore suprà et capite flavo-viridibus; fronte, orbitis, gulâ, pectore, ventroque flavis; crisso tectricibus alarum apice, rectricibusque externis pogoniis exterioribus albis.*

Vireo with the body above and the head yellow-green; the forehead, orbits, throat, breast, and belly yellow; the vent, tips of the wing-coverts, and outer web of the exterior tail-feathers white.

Yellow-fronted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 208.

Inhabits North America. Length four inches eight lines: beak red: legs black: general colour of

the plumage yellow-green on the head and upper parts of the body: the forehead and sides round the eye, throat, breast, and belly, yellow: tips of the wing-coverts and lower belly white: outer tail-feathers white on the outer web.

FAMILY II.—LANIIDÆ.

Rostrum *conicum, aut convexum, lateratim compressum, dente utrinque versus apicem, apice plus minusve adunca*; pedes *tetradactyli, tribus anticis, uno postico gracilo.*

Beak conic, or convex, laterally compressed, with a strong tooth or notch on each side near the tip, the tip itself more or less hooked; *feet* fourtoed, with three toes before and one behind, the last slender.

The Laniidæ are bold and courageous birds, but many of them, on the other hand, are cruel and rapacious: they attack all small birds, and defend themselves with great address against the larger, not fearing Eagles and other birds of prey: especially when they are tending their young, of which they are remarkably tenacious: they lay five or six eggs, and fly in small groups, inelegantly and with pecipitation, uttering their piercing cry: the typical groups feed upon birds, the rest upon insects. Many of the species are celebrated for the dexterity with which they impale insects or small birds upon thorns, or force them into the clefts and chinks of trees and rocks; thence called Butcher, or murdering birds.

GENUS LXIII.—TYRANNUS, Cuvier. TYRANT-SHRIKE.

Rostrum robustum, basi vibrissis tectum, depressum, suprà convexum, versus apicem subitò aduncum; *mandibula inferior* subtus paulò planata, apice acuta, recurvata.

Beak robust, its base clothed with bristles, depressed, convex above, towards the tip suddenly hooked; the *lower mandible* rather flat beneath, its tip acute, recurved.

PLATYRHINCHUS *pars*. Temm.

THESE inhabit the American continent: they are bold birds: are said to defend their young against the attacks of Eagles, and their nest from other birds of prey: the larger species devour small birds.

Sp. 1. Ty. pitangua.
Lanius pitangua. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 300.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. Ty. sulfuraceus.
Lanius sulfuraceus. *Shaw, v.* vii. p. 309.—South America.

Sp. 3. Ty. leucogaster.
Lanius Tyrannus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 304, *pl.* 41.—North America.

Sp. 4. Ty. audax.
Muscicapa audax. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 364.—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. Ty. ferox.
Muscicapa flaviventris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 343.—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Ty. Nunciola.

TY. *caudâ longissimâ; corpore nigro, subtus albo.*

Tyrant-Shrike with a very long tail; the body black above and white beneath.

Muscicapa tyrannus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 325.—Fork-tailed Fly-catcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 237.

INHABITS America. Length fourteen inches: beak black: upper part and sides of the head black: on the middle of the crown the feathers are yellow at

the base: neck behind, back, rump, and scapulars, cinereous; upper tail-coverts black: all the under parts white: lesser wing-coverts cinereous, greater brown: quills brown, with the inner margins white: tail greatly forked, the outer feathers being nine inches in length, and the middle ones not two; all of them black, but the outmost has the exterior web white for half its length: legs black. In some species the yellow on the crown is wanting; in others the outer margins of the quills are white, as well as the inner.

Sp. 7. Ty? Mexicanus.
Muscicapa forficata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 413. *pl.* 33.—Mexico.

Sp. 8. Ty? Neugeta.
Lanius Neugeta. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 287.—Brazil.

GENUS LXIV.—GUBERNETES, Such.

Rostrum crassum, subdepressum, basi sublatum, culmine rotundato; *mandibula superior* apice levitèr emarginata.

Nares rotundæ

Rictus vibrissis confertus, rigidis.

Cauda longissima, forficata.

Alæ mediocres; remiges prima ad quintam ferè æquales, prima brevissima, secunda longissima, pogonii externi, primâ pogonio excepto, in medio emarginati, interni integres.

Beak thick, rather depressed, somewhat broad at the base, the culmen rounded; the *upper mandible* slightly notched at the tip.

Nostrils rounded.

Gape with several stiff bristles.

Tail very long, forked.

Wings moderate; the first to the fifth nearly equal, the first shortest, the second longest; the outer webs, except the first, notched in the middle; the inner entire.

Sp. 1. Gu. Cunninghami. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) *v.* ii. 114. *pl.* 14.
Gu. *cinerascens longitudinalitèr fusco lineatus; gulâ crissoque albis, fasciâ lunulari pectorali purpurascenti brunneâ; alis caudâque brunnescenti nigris; remigibus longitudinalitèr ferrugineo fasciatis.*

Cinerascent Gubernetes longitudinally striped with brown; with the throat and vent white; with a lunulated pectoral purplish-brown band; the wings and tail brownish-black; the quills longitudinally barred with ferruginous.

Inhabits Brazil. Length fifteen and two-third inches: the feathers of the head, back, and abdomen with brown shafts: the under coverts white: the quills brownish-black; the outer web of the first white; those from the third to the seventh ferruginous in the middle, the inner whitish at the base: the shafts of the tail-feathers above black, beneath white; the outer web of the lateral? one white at the base: the beak brown: the legs black.

GENUS LXV.—TITYRA, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi glabrum, robustum, crassum, rectum, paulò depressum, suprà infràque convexum, apice subcompressum; *mandibula inferior* laciniata, apice acuta, recurvata.	*Beak* glabrous at the base, robust, thick, straight, a little depressed, convex above and beneath, with its tip slightly compressed; the *lower mandible* laciniated, with its tip acute, recurved.
Rictus amplius, ciliatus.	*Gape* wide, ciliated.

Psaris, Cuvier, Temm.

Sp. 1. Ti. Cayana.
Lanius Cayanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 297.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Ti? Cuvierii.

Ti. *olivacea, subtus albida, capite suprà nigro; occipite temporibus et colli lateribus cinereis; pectore lateribus tegminibusque infernis flavis.*

Olive Tityra beneath whitish, with the crown black; nape, sides of the head, and neck pale cinereous; breast, sides, and under wing-coverts yellow.

Psaris Cuvierii. *Swains. Zool. Illust. pl.* 32.

Inhabits Brazil. Length five inches and a half: beak bluish: nostrils ovately round, rather large and simple, being entirely devoid of an external membrane, but the base is partially covered with small thickset, short, setaceous feathers: between the eye and base of the beak are a few weak and short hairs: the upper part of the head, as far as the nape, is capped by deep black, having a bluish-gloss: between the nostrils and the eye, as well as on the chin and throat, the colour is white; which changes to a pale cinereous-grey on the sides of the head and round the neck, the ears at their base and margin of the eye tinged with yellow; the rest of the upper plumage yellowish-olive: the under plumage on the lower part of the neck and breast, the sides, and the inner wing-coverts are clear yellow, and from that to the vent white: wings two inches long, the quills brown, margined externally with olive, and internally with yellow: the first and second quill progressively shorter than the third and fourth, which are of equal length: tail short, slightly divaricated, olive, with whitish marginal tips: legs bluish-black; the three fore-toes are equally cleft, but a membrane connects them equally at the base nearly to the end of the first joint.

GENUS LXVI.—ARTAMUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi glabrum, lævissimum, conicum, subrobustum, suprà convexum, propè apicem paulò lateratim compressum: *mandibula superior* subarcuata; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus vibrissis armatus.

Alæ valdè elongatæ; remex prima longissima.

Beak glabrous at the base, very smooth, conic, rather robust, convex above, and a little pressed laterally towards the tip; the *upper mandible* slightly arcuated; the *lower* acute, with its tip acute, recurved.

Gape furnished with bristles.

Wings very long; the first *quill* longest.

Ocypterus, Cuvier, Temm.—Leptopteryx, Horsfield.

The species of this genus are very numerous on the shores of the islands in the Indian Seas, and are perpetually on the wing in pursuit of insects.

Sp. 1. Ar. leucorhynchos.

Lanius leucorhynchos. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 323.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 2. Ar. viridis.

Lanius viridis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 321.—Madagascar.

N. B. There are several other species of this genus described in the Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, for the year 1824, but I have hitherto been unable to obtain the use of that work.

GENUS LXVII.—DICRURUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi vibrissis ornatum, robustum; *mandibula superior* suprà subcarinata, apice adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Cauda furcata; *rectrices* decem.

Beak furnished at the base with bristles, robust; the *upper mandible* subcarinated above, its tip hooked; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Tail forked, with ten *feathers.*

Edolius, Cuvier, Temm.

A. *Rectricibus externis simplicibus.*
A. With the outer tail-feathers simple.

Sp. 1. Di. forficatus.
Lanius Drongo. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 289.—Madagascar

Sp. 2. Di. Balicassius.
Corvus Balicassius. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 352.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Di. cærulescens.
Lanius Fingah. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 291.—India.

Sp. 4. Di cinerascens.

Di. *cineraceus saturatus concolor, remigibus suprà ad apicem rectricibusque lateralibus margine exteriore, nigris.*

Dicrurus of uniform deep cinereous, with the quills above towards the tip, and the lateral tail-feathers on their outer margin, black.

Edolius cinerascens. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 145.

Inhabits Java. Length eleven inches: "although very similar to E. (Di.) forficatus, it must be considered a distinct species: the bill is more robust, and the exterior rectrices form a greater curve than in that bird: it is much less common."—*Horsfield.*

Sp. 5. Di. æratus.

Di. *supra nigro-æneus viridi cæruleoque nitents; subtus griseo-niger; infrà oculos maculâ nigrâ.*

Dicrurus above brassy-black glossed with blue and green; beneath grey-black; with a black spot under the eyes.

Drongo bronze. *Levail. Afr.* iv. 75. *pl.* 176.—Bronzed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 63.

Inhabits Bengal. Beak and legs black: general colour of the plumage above black, with a brilliant changeable blue gloss, like bronze, in some lights appearing green: belly, sides, and under tail-coverts, dull black-grey: under parts of the wings and tail

black : the last forked : the hairs about the nostrils point forward; and there is a large oval patch of black beneath the eye.

Sp. 6. Di. Indicus.

Di. *niger cæruleo nitents ; caudâ elongatâ corpore longiore.*

Black Dicrurus glossed with blue; with the tail elongated and longer than the body.

Drongolon. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 72. *pl.* 174. Long-tailed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 62.

Inhabits India. More slender than the second species, particularly in the tail, which is as long as the body, and greatly forked, the two middle feathers being two inches and a quarter shorter than the outer : the beak and legs are lead-colour : the general colour of the plumage is black, with a bright blue gloss.

Sp. 7. Di. Hottentottus.

Corvus Hottentottus. *Shaw, v.* vii. 351.—Inhabits Africa. ?

Sp. 8. Di. mystaceus.

Di. *niger viridi nitents ; tectricibus alarum, remigibus, caudâque, fusco-nigris ; rostri baso vibrissis elongatis ornato.*

Black Dicrurus glossed with green ; with the wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown-black ; the base of the beak furnished with elongated bristles.

Le Drongo moustache. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 169.— Whiskered Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 64.

Inhabits Africa. Size of a Throstle : beak black, at its base above and beneath long bristles, some standing erect, others pointing downwards, and are double at the ends : eyes bright chesnut : plumage black, glossed with greenish : wing-coverts, quills, and

tail, amber-colour, tinged with black: tail slightly forked. The female has the lower belly and vent spotted with white.

Sp. 9. Di? Ceylonensis.

Di? *argenteo-griseus, rostro pedibusque plumbeis; rectricibus duodecim? pogoniis internis saturatioribus.*

Silvery-grey Dicrurus, with the beak and legs lead-colour; tail-feathers twelve? with their inner webs darkest.

Le Drongri. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 170.—Drongri Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 65.

Inhabits Ceylon. The size of the last: beak and legs lead-colour; plumage wholly of a silvery grey: tail greatly forked, consisting of twelve? feathers, the inner webs darker than the outer.

Sp. 10. Di? albiventris.

Di? *supra argenteo-griseus; subtus albus.*

Dicrurus? above silvery-grey; beneath white.

Le Drongri à ventre blanc. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 171.

Inhabits Batavia. Much allied to the last, if not a variety of it: it chiefly differs in having all the under parts, from chin to vent, white.

B. *Rectricibus externis longissimis, rachidiarum basis nudis apicibus plumosis.*

B. With the outer tail-feathers very long, their shafts naked at the base, feathered at the tips.

Sp. 11. Di. Malabaricus.—Lanius Malabaricus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 293.—India.

Sp. 12. Di. remifer.

Di. *niger nitore metallico; rectricibus externis pogoniis apicalibus utrinque æqualibus.*

DICRURUS MALABARICUS.

Black Dicrurus with a metallic gloss; with the terminal webs of the outer tail-feathers equal on either side.

Edolius remifer. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 178.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Allied to the last: length nine inches: the tail-feathers (excepting the outer one on each side) are of equal length, the outer one being prolonged, and having its shaft very long, delicate, and naked for two-thirds of its length, from the base: the webs arise about three inches from the tip, and are in shape like an Indian paddle; but, unlike those of the preceding species, the tip is flat and even, and the web is of an equal length on either side of the shaft: the general colour of the plumage is black, with fine metallic hues: on the head, at the base of the beak, are several fine velvety feathers pointing forwards. The female differs in wanting the naked shafts to the outer tail-feathers, and these feathers are but a trifle longer than the rest: in other respects she agrees with the male.

GENUS LXVIII.—IRENA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, cultratum; maxilla apice adunca; culmen arcuatum, elevatum, inter nares carinatum, utrinque a basi ultra medium usque sulco obsoleto exaratum, lateribus subconvexis.

Rictus ciliatus.

Beak moderate, cultrated, the *maxilla* hooked at the tip; *culmen* arcuated, elevated, carinated between the nostrils, furnished on each side from the base beyond the middle with an obsolete groove, with its sides slightly convex.

Gape ciliated.

Nares basales subrotundæ, vibrissis rigidis plumisque velutinis obtectæ.	*Nostrils* basal, nearly round, covered with velvety feathers, and rigid bristles.

Sp. 1. Ir. puella. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 153.—Coracias puella. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 398.—Edolius puellus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 70. male; 225. female.—India.

Sp. 2. Ir? carinata.

Ir? *plumbea, infrà ferruginea; fronte juguloque nigris; temporibus albentibus; rostri culmine carinato.*

Plumbeous Irena? with the body beneath ferruginous, the front and throat black; sides of the head whitish, top of the beak carinated.

Muscipeta carinata. *Swains. Zool. Illus. pl.* 147.

"Length six inches and a half: front, throat, and margin, of the shoulders deep black; the whole upper plumage is of a delicate lead-colour, which is paler on the breast, and nearly white on the sides of the head and neck; body and inner wing-coverts rufous; the first quill is half the length of the second, which is rather shorter than the three next: feet slender, weak, and short: the outer toe united, the inner cleft: the beak at the base is triangular, but not elevated: the sides compressed, the culmen or top is sharp, elevated, and curved; the tip of both mandibles notched: nostrils simple, small, round, without a membrane, and partly hid by the thick-set frontal feathers and lengthened setaceous bristles round the beak." The above is Mr. Swainson's description of this species; and he very properly remarks that the foregoing peculiarities in the structure of the beak may form the basis of a new generic distinction.

IRENA PUELLA.

TRICOPHORUS BARBATUS.

GENUS LXIX.—TRICOPHORUS, Temminck.

Rostrum breve, forte, conico-longum, basi latum, apice compresso; *mandibula superior* apice adunca; basi setis validis ornata.

Nares subbasales, ovatæ, apertæ.

Pedes breves.

Alæ mediocres; *remiges* 1mæ, 2dæ et 3iæ cuneiformes, 4tæ, 5tæ et 6tæ longissimæ.

Beak short, strong, elongate-conic, broad at the base, compressed at the tip; the *upper mandible* hooked; its base furnished with stout bristles.

Nostrils nearly basal, ovate, open.

Legs short.

Wings moderate; the first, second and third *quills* wedge-shaped, the fourth, fifth and sixth longest.

Criniger, Temm. Man. d'Orn.

All the birds of this genus (of which five are already known) inhabit the western coasts of Africa: their manners have not been observed.

Sp. 1. Tr. barbatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 88.

Tr. *barbâ gulari flavâ; corpore suprà griseo-viridis; infrà cinereo-viridis; rectricibus rufescentibus.*

Tricophorus with a yellow beard on the throat: the body above grey-green; beneath ashy-green; the tail-feathers reddish.

Length eight inches: this species, which is given as the type of the genus by Temminck, is distinguished from its congeners by several broad, long, and somewhat crisped feathers on the throat, and part of the neck: the edges of the upper mandible of the beak are adorned with very long and strong bristles or hairs, and the occiput and upper part of the neck

with eight or ten similar appendages, which surpass the length of the feathers by about an inch, and form a kind of cravat, which the bird can elevate at pleasure; both sexes are thus provided: the upper parts of the plumage in the male are green, glossed with ash on the back, and the tail is tinged with reddish; the tip of the feathers of the latter bearing a very narrow yellowish crescent: the feathers of the throat forming the beard are of a beautiful clear yellow, with the shafts yellowish: the rest of the plumage of the under parts is ashy-green, with the edges of the feathers palest. The female has the colours more ashy than the male, and the gular feathers are less brilliant: in other respects she resembles the male.

GENUS LXX.—SPARACTES, Illiger.

Rostrum mediocre, robustum, basi setis instructum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem utrinque dentato-emarginata, apice adunca; *inferior* integra depressa.	*Beak* moderate, robust, furnished with bristles at the base, convex above; the *upper mandible* dentato-emarginate on both sides towards the tip, the tip hooked; the *lower* entire, depressed.

Sp. 1. Sp. superbus.

Lanius superbus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 290. *pl.* 39.—The South Sea Islands.

GENUS LXXI.—LANIUS Auctorum. SHRIKE.

Rostrum robustum, basi nudum, subtriangulare, suprà convexum, lateratìm compressum; *mandibula su-*	*Beak* robust, base naked, subtriangular, convex above, laterally compressed; the *upper mandible* hooked

perior versus apicem adunca, *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.	towards the tip; the *lower* acute, its tip recurved.
Rictus ciliatus.	*Gape* ciliated.
Alæ pennâ spuriâ; *remiges* secundæ et tertiæ longissimæ.	*Wings* with a spurious feather; the second and third *quills* longest.

A. *Rostro valido, apice fortè adunco.*
A. With the beak stout, the tip strongly hooked.

Sp. 1. La. excubitor. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 282. *pl.* 37.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. La. Italicus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 286.—South of Europe.

Sp. 3. La. meridionalis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* II. *Edit.* i. 143.

La. *suprà cinerea; fasciâ latâ infrà oculos nigrâ; gulâ rufo-albâ; corpore subtus cinerascente; rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigris.*

Shrike above ash-coloured; with a broad black band beneath the eyes; the throat white; the body beneath cinerascent; the four middle tail-feathers black.

Inhabits the south of Europe. Length nine inches: the head, nape, and back, deep ash-colour: beneath the eyes a broad band of black, ending on the ears: throat reddish-white: the rest of the under parts inclining to ash, deeper over the thighs: base and tip of the quills white: the four middle tail-feathers black: the rest as in L. cinerea. The female is ash-colour above but paler, beneath more inclined to ash, barred with darker; the band under the eyes less distinct than in the male.

Sp. 4. La. ruficollis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 316.—Britain, Europe, and Africa.

Sp. 5. La. Collurio. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 315.—Britain, Europe, and Africa.

Sp. 6. La. collaris. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 295.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 7. La. Æthiopicus.
Turdus Æthiopicus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 232.—Africa.

Sp. 8. La. Cubla. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 328.—Africa.

Sp. 9. La. Capensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 327.—Africa.

Sp. 10. La. Madagascariensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 332.—Madagascar.

Sp. 11. La. bicolor. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 322.—Africa.

Sp. 12. La. personatus.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 256. *f.* 2.

La? *fronte superciliisque albis; corpore suprà nigro aut fusco; gulâ, lateribus colli, scapulis, ventre, crissoque, albis; lateribus pectoris hypochondriisque rufescentibus.*

Shrike with the forehead and eyebrows white; the body above black or brown; the throat, sides of the neck, scapulars, belly, and vent, white; the sides of the breast and flanks reddish.

Inhabits Arabia and Egypt. Length about seven inches: the adult male has the forehead adorned with a broad white band, of which the angles pass over and behind each eye, and form a kind of brow: the throat, the sides of the neck, the scapulars, the middle of the belly, and the vent, are pure white: the sides of the breast and the flanks are tinged with red: the occiput, the region of the ears, the nape, and the back, are black: the wing is black, but some of the secondaries are white at their base: the six middle tail-feathers are black; but the outer of these on each side is tipped with white: the two outer feathers are white with black shafts. The female has the plumage of a duller hue than the male, the occiput, the nape, and the back, are of a deep ashy tinge. The young have the plumage covered with irregular lunulated bands.

Sp. 13. La. Ludovicianus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 294.—North America.

Sp. 14. La. Americanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 301.—North America.

Sp. 15. La. Carolinensis, or Loggerhead Shrike. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* iii. *pl.* 22. *f.* 5.

LA. *nigricans fronte fasciâque oculari nigris; rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigris; reliquis plus minusve albis.*

Dusky Shrike with the forehead and stripe through the eyes black; the four intermediate tail-feathers black; the rest more or less tipped with white.

INHABITS North America. Length nine inches: allied to the preceding bird: the colour more dusky, and the frontlet and streak through the eye black; the last running down half way on each side of the neck: irides dark hazel: the four middle tail-feathers black, four exterior more or less white at the ends, the outer nearly all white: beak and legs black.

Said to destroy mice, to have a rough note, not unlike the creaking of a rusty sign-board in the wind, and to construct its nest in a detached bush.

B. *Rostro subgracile, apice vix adunco.*

B. Beak rather slender, its tip scarcely hooked.

Sp. 16. La? Ceylonus.

Lanius Bacbakiri. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 319.—Turdus Ceylonus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 253.—Ceylon.

Sp. 17. La. gutturalis. *Ann. Mus.* (*Daudin.*) iii. 144. *pl.* 15.

LA? *suprà viridis, fronte superciliisque flavis; lineâ à nares per oculos lunulâque pectorali conjunctâ nigris; gulâ corporeque subtus rufis.*

Shrike above green, with the forehead and eyebrows yellow; a line from the nostrils passing through the eyes, and united to a lunule on the breast, black; the throat and body beneath red.

Pie-griesche Perrin. *La Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. 124. *pl.* 286.—Malimbic Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 20.

INHABITS Malimba in Africa. Not much unlike the former bird, in size and the distribution of its colours: the beak and legs are black: the former with a very slight notch: the forehead yellow, passing a little way over each eye, and ending in a point: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings, sides and thighs, deep green: from the nostrils a black streak commences, which passes through and down on each side of the neck, and growing broad, forms a deep crescent on the breast: within this and the middle of the belly to the vent deep red: tail moderate, rounded at the end, green above; dark coloured beneath.

Sp. 18. La? antiguanus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 333.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 19. La? crassirostris.
Turdus crassirostris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 222.—New Zealand.

Sp. 20. La? orientalis.
Turdus orientalis. *Steph. v.* x. 264.—Terat boulan. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii.—India.

GENUS LXXII.—FALCUNCULUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve, robustum, valdè compressum, subarcuatum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca, *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.
Remex prima longissima.
Cauda æqualis.

Beak short, robust, much compressed, slightly arcuated; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip, the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.
First quill longest.
Tail even.

LANIUS, Temm.

FALCUNCULUS FRONTATUS.

Sp. 1. Fa. frontatus.

Lanius frontatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 312. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 77.—New Holland.

GENUS LXXIII.—CYCLARHIS, Swainson.

Rostrum versus apicem vix emarginatum.	*Beak* scarcely notched towards the tip.
Nares rotundæ, nudæ.	*Nostrils* round, naked.
Alæ pennâ spuriâ.	*Wings* as in Lanius.
Cauda æqualis.	*Tail* even.

THAMNOPHILUS. Temm.

Sp. 1. Cy. Guianensis.

Tanagra Guianensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 470.—Le Sourciroux. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* ii. *pl.* 76. *f.* 2?—Guiana.

Sp. 2. Cy? melanocephalus.

Lanius melanocephalus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 321?—Turdus atriceps. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 147.—New Holland.

Sp. 3. Cy? virgatus.

CY? *suprà cinereo-cæruleus; subtus albidus; lineâ frontali, loris obitisque nigris; alis caudâque nigris; rectrice exteriore internè saturate cinereâ.*

Cychlaris? above ashy-blue; beneath whitish; with a stripe on the forehead; the lores and the orbits black; the wings and tail black; the outer feather of the last, with its inner web, deep ash.

Lanius virgatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 256. *f.* 1.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches: a black band arises over the nostrils, passes over the lores, round the orbits, and terminates on the ears: a slight white band girds the forehead: all the upper parts of the plumage are ashy-blue: the quills and the tail are black; but the outer feather of the last is bordered

externally with deep ash-colour: all the under parts are white or whitish: the beak and legs are black.

GENUS LXXIV.—LANIO, Vieillot.

Rostrum robustum, lateratim compressum, suprà carinatum, apice angustatum; *mandibula superior* versus medium dentata, apice curvata; *inferior* emarginata, acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus ciliatus.

Beak robust, laterally compressed, carinated above, narrow at the tip; the *upper mandible* dentate towards the middle; the *lower* emarginate, acute, with its tip recurved.

Gape ciliated.

Sp. 1. La. atricapillus.
Tanagra atricapilla. *Steph.* *v.* x. *p.* 443.—Guiana.

GENUS LXXV.—VANGA, Vieillot.

Rostrum capite longior, lateratim compressum, rectum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ; remex secunda longissima.

Beak longer than the head, laterally compressed, straight; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Wings with a spurious feather; the second *quill* longest.

Sp. 1. Va. curvirostris.
Lanius curvirostris. *Shaw,* *v.* vii. *p.* 299.—Madagascar.

Sp. 2. Va. australis.
Lanius curvirostris, *var.* *Shaw,* *v.* vii. *p.* 299.—Vanga destructor. *Temminck?*—New Holland.

GENUS LXXVI.—PRIONOPS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi plumosum, porrectum, gracile, lateratim valdè compressum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Palpebræ laciniatæ.

Beak plumose at the base, porrect, slender, much compressed laterally; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Eyelids jagged.

Sp. 1. Pr. cristatus. *Vieill.*
Lanius plumatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 292.—Senegal.

Sp. 2. Pr? albifrons.
Pipra albifrons. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 12. Le Plumet blanc, ou Manikup. *Desm. Hist. Nat. des Tangaras, &c. pl.* 66.—Guiana.

GENUS LXXVII.—LANIARIUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi nudum, subgracile, suprà convexum, rectum, compressum; *mandibula superior* prope apicem adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus ciliatus.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ; *remex* secunda longissima.

Beak naked at the base, somewhat slender, convex above, straight, compressed; the *upper mandible* hooked near the tip; the lower acute with its tip recurved.

Gape ciliated.

Wings with a spurious feather; the second *quill* longest.

Lanius, Temm.

Sp. 1. Li. barbarus.
Lanius barbarus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 297.—Africa.

GENUS LXXVIII.—THAMNOPHILUS, Vieillot.
BUSH-SHRIKE.

Rostrum basi rectum, robustum, suprà convexum, compressum; *mandibula superior* apice adunca, *inferior* laciniata, acuta, apice recurvata.	*Beak* straight at the base, robust, convex above, compressed; the *upper mandible* with its tip hooked, the *lower* jagged, acute, its tip recurved.
Rictus glaber.	*Gape* bald.
Alæ breves, rotundatæ.	*Wings* short, rounded.
Cauda elongata, gradata, vel rotundata.	*Tail* elongated, gradated, or rounded.

All the Thamnophili inhabit America, ranging to the north as far as Canada, and to the south as far as Paraguay: they are found only among thick bushes, feeding upon caterpillars and insects; and occasionally on young or sickly birds.

A. *Caudâ elongatâ.* *A.* With the tail elongated.

Sp. 1. Th. doliatus.
Lanius doliatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 325. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. 39. *pl.* 16.

Sp. 2. Th. Canadensis.—Lanius Canadensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 314.

Sp. 3. Th. Swainsonii. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. *p.* 556.

Th. *niger fulvo fasciatus; capite ferrugineo cristata.*
Black Bush-Shrike, fasciated with fulvous; with a ferruginous crest.

Length eight inches and three quarters: the upper mandible of the beak black, the lower white: the throat, cheeks, and shafts of the feathers white: the feathers of the back, abdomen, and scapulars, tri-

fasciated: the primary quills externally fasciated with fulvous: the tail-feathers black, fasciated on the outer webs with fulvous: the legs black, the claws pale.

Sp. 4. Th. maculatus. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. 557.

Th. *ater albo maculatus; subtus albidus; abdomine infimo crissoque fulvo; rectricibus albo fasciatis.*

Black Bush-Shrike spotted with white; beneath whitish; the lower part of the abdomen and the vent fulvous; the tail-feathers barred with white.

Length eight inches: the upper mandible of the beak black, the edges white; the lower white, with its middle black: the forehead and quills with subfulvous spots. It varies in having the breast and abdomen of a plumbeous hue, and the spots on the head nearly white: the mandibles totally black.

Sp. 5. Th. Vigorsii. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. 557.

Th. *dorso, alis, rectricibusque, atris fulvo latè fasciatis; corpore subtus albido brunnescente; capite rufo cristato; cristâ apice nigro;* mas: *aut, capite cristato; dorso, alis, rectricibusque atris, albido fasciatis; torque nuchali corporeque subtus cineraceis;* fœmina.

Bush-Shrike with the back, wings, and tail-feathers dark coloured, broadly fasciated with fulvous; the body beneath brownish-white; the head with a rufous crest, which is black at the tip; *male:* or, with the head crested; the back, wings, and tail-feathers dark, fasciated with white; a collar on the nape, and the body beneath ash-coloured; *female.*

Length thirteen inches: the beak greatly compressed, black, the edges of the upper mandible and tip of the lower white: the throat whitish: the sides of the cheeks, the breast, and abdomen, brownish-white: the rump fulvous. The female has the nape

obscurely fasciated with black; in other respects she resembles the male.

Sp. 6. Th. Leachii. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. *p.* 558.

Th. *ater capite dorsoque albo-maculatis; remigibus fulvo subfasciatis; gulâ, pectore, abdominis medio, rectricibusque nigris; abdominis lateribus uropygioque albo fasciatus.*

Dark Bush-Shrike with the head and back spotted with white; the quills slightly fasciated with fulvous; the throat, breast, middle of the abdomen and tail-feathers black; the sides of the abdomen and rump banded with white.

Length about ten inches and a half: the beak and legs are black. A variety is mentioned by Dr. Such, which has the entire abdomen and vent fasciated with white, and the tail-feathers slightly fasciated. A second is noticed as being considerably smaller.

Sp. 7. Th. lineatus.

Th. *ater transversim albo lineatis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Deep-black Bush-Shrike with transverse white lines; the beak and feet black.

Lanius lineatus. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. *p.* 20. *pl.* 6.

My friend, Dr. Leach, has given the above short description only of this species, in the first vol. of the Zoological Miscellany: the specimen there noticed came from Berbice.

This is probably the Lineated Shrike of Latham's Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 79.

Sp. 8. Th. ruficeps. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. 559.

Th. *niger fulvo maculatus; capite fulvo lineato.*

Black Bush-Shrike spotted with fulvous, with the head lineated with fulvous.

THAMNOPHILUS LINEATUS.

Length nine inches and a quarter: the beak and legs black, with part of the lower mandible white: the secondary quills, rump, tail-feathers, and abdomen, fasciated with fulvous.

Sp. 9. Th. niger. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) i. 559.

Th. *niger, capite cristata; remigibus sub-brunnescentibu sobscurè subfasciatis.*

Black Bush-Shrike with the head crested; the quills obscurely fasciated with brownish.

Length eight inches and a half: the crest is of a very deep hue: the legs and beak black.

Sp. 10. Th. mystaceus.
Lanius mystaceus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 298, *pl.* 40.

Sp. 11. Th. atricapillus.
Lanius atricapillus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 336.

B. *Caudâ rotundatâ.* *B.* Tail rounded.

Sp. 12. Th. bicolor. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swainson.*) *v.* ii. *p.* 86.

Th. *cristatus suprà niger; albus infra; tectricium apicibus, remigium marginibus, caudâque fasciis interruptis albis.*

Crested Bush-Shrike above black; beneath white; with the tips of the wing-coverts, margins of the quills, and interrupted bands on the tail white.

Black and white Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 22.

Length eight inches: irides crimson: beak strong, ashy-black, considerably compressed, but narrowed towards its extremity: the head is much crested: the ground-colour of all the upper parts, including the ear, sides of the head, and neck, is deep black, and of the under parts pure white: the wings are black, with two bands of white across the tips of the coverts: the quills are also margined externally with white: the spurious coverts black: tail deep black, with

four or five interrupted and sometimes obsolete white bands; the tips of all the feathers are obtuse and white: upper tail-coverts bounded with black and white: tarsi rather short and robust, and in the living bird cinereous.

Discovered by Mr. Swainson in Brazil.

Sp. 13. Th. cinnamomeus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swainson.*) ii. 87.
TH. *cristatus suprà cinnamomeo-fuscus, albus infrà; tectricibus striis duabus angustis, fuscis, fasciatis.*
Crested Bush-Shrike above cinnamon-brown, beneath white; wing-coverts with two narrow dusky bands.

MUCH allied to the former: length eight inches and a half: the head is conspicuously crested; the whole of the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is of a clear and uniform ferruginous or cinnamon colour: the wing-coverts above are marked by a narrow dusky line, close to their extremities, which are somewhat brighter, and the same may be observed on the lateral tail-feathers, the ends of which are somewhat pointed: all the under parts are white, slightly tinged with ferruginous on the sides: inner web of the quills brown: tarsi long, robust, and pale.

Sp. 14. Th. fasciatus. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swainson.*) ii. 88.
TH. *suprà rufus; infrà nigro alboque fasciatus; vertice* maris *nigro*; fœminæ *rufo.*
Bush-Shrike above rufous; beneath banded by black and white; crown, *of the male,* black; *of the female,* rufous.
Barred Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 57.

A SMALL species: length six inches and a half, beak strong and thick, black with pale margins: in

the females the crown of the head, which is slightly crested, together with all the upper plumage, is of a deep and light rufous: the wings and tail are the same, and unspotted: the sides of the head are black, freckled with minute white dots; all the under plumage, from the chin to the vent, is crossed by numerous narrow bands of deep black and white, arranged alternately. In the male these bands are carried quite round the upper part of the neck, but in the female they are, in this part, almost obsolete: the male is farther distinguished by the crown being glossy, black, and unspotted: the tail is moderate, but the ends of the feathers are not very obtuse: tarsi moderate, ash-coloured.

Sp. 15. Th. torquatus. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swainson.*) ii. 89.

Th. *griseus infrà albescens; jugulo pectoreque lineis nigris fasciatis; alis rufis, immaculatis; caudâ nigrâ, albo maculatâ.*

Greyish Bush-Shrike beneath whitish; throat and breast banded by black lines; wings rufous, immaculate; tail black, spotted with white.

Allied to the former, but less: length five inches and three-quarters: beak less, and more compressed: the crown, which is not crested, is covered by a deep black patch, paler in front, and extending to the hind-head: the general tint of the upper plumage, and also the sides of the head, neck, and flanks, is ashy-grey: the wings are rufous above, and unspotted: the tail is rounded, the feathers narrow, slender, and obtuse at their extremities: the middle pair wholly black, the vent more or less crossed by interrupted bars of white, and tipped with the same colour: the

throat, sides of the head, and middle of the body, are whitish, and unspotted; but round the breast are ten or twelve transverse bands of black lines: tarsi rather long and cinereous: irides crimson.

Sp. 16. Th. nævius. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swainson.*) ii. 90.
Lanius nævius. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 325. *Leach, Zool. Misc. pl.* 17.—Lanius punctatus. *Shaw,* viii. 327.

Sp. 17. Th. ambiguus. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swainson*) ii. 91.

Th. *suprà cinereus infra pallidior; vertice nigro; remigium nigrorum margine albo; rectricium obtusarum; apicibus fasciâque interruptâ albis.*

Bush-Shrike above cinereous, beneath paler; with the crown black; the quills black margined with white; tail-feathers obtuse; the tips and a central interrupted band white.

Rather longer than the last: length five inches and three-quarters: the quills are deep black, margined externally, except at their base, with white: the tail is black, rounded, tipped with white, and obtuse; each feather in the middle having a pair of large snowy oblong spots adjoining their margins: the tarsi are one-tenth of an inch longer than in Th. nævius: and the inner wing-coverts yellowish-white: the spurious quills black.

Sp. 18. Th. pileatus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 91.

Th. *suprà cinereus, infrà pallidior; uropygio pectorisque lateribus fulvis; vertice nigro; remigum fuscorum margine testaceo; rectricium acutarum, apicibus lineâque marginali albis.*

Bush-Shrike above cinereous, beneath paler; rump and sides of the breast fulvous; crown black; quills brown, margined with fulvous; tail-feathers pointed, tips and marginal line white.

Much allied to the last; the beak, however, is a little shorter, and the feathers across the beak, and

those on the rump, are tinged with obscure fulvous: the wings are brown, the greater quills are slightly margined with whitish, the latter with dull ferruginous, and the scapulars with a broad base of white: the tail is black, tipped with white; all the feathers are pointed at their extremities; the margin of each has a central line of white, longer, narrower, and less conspicuous than in Th. ambiguus; the tarsi are longer than those of that bird, and nearly a quarter of an inch longer than in T. nævius.

Mr. Swainson is in doubt whether the two last birds are distinct from T. nævius, as he had only observed single specimens: however the length of the tarsi, independent of other characters, appears sufficient to warrant their separation.

Sp. 19. Th. ferrugineus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 92.

Th. *ferrugineo-fuscus, infrà pallidè fulvus; vertice rufo; alis fuscis; maculis dorsum tectriceque ornantibus albis; rectricium ruforum apicibus obtusis.*

Ferruginous-brown Bush-Shrike, beneath pale fulvous; with the crown rufous; wings brown; spots on the back and wing-coverts white; tail-feathers rufous, the tips obtuse.

Allied to Th. torquatus: length six inches: the ground-colour of the upper plumage is ferruginous-brown, the top of the head bright rufous, its sides greyish: the feathers in the middle of the back are snowy-white towards their tips: the wing-coverts are blackish-brown, tipped with white, which colour forms two bands: the scapular quills are blackish, with broad-white margins, the rest of the quills are brown, margined with ferruginous, and whitish: all the under

plumage is ferruginous or fulvous white, lighter on the chin and in the middle of the body: the tail is short, slightly rounded, and dark rufous black: the lateral feathers tipped with white, the outer pair only having an additional white spot on their external margins; the tips of all are abruptly rounded: the feathers on the lower part of the back are remarkably long: tarsi moderate, ash-coloured: irides hazel.

Sp. 20. Th? strictothorax.

Th? *corpore suprà lateribus colli hyppochondriisque virescente-cinereis; gulâ pectoreque flavescentibus nigro maculatis; ventre crissoque flavescentibus;* mas. *vertice occipite schistaceo-niger;* fœmina *capite castaneo-rufo.*

Bush-Shrike with the body above, the sides of the neck, and flank greenish-ash; the throat and breast yellowish spotted with black; the belly and vent yellowish; *male* with the crown and occiput slaty-black; *female* with the head chesnut-red.

Myothera strictothorax. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 179. *f.* 1. male; *f.* 2. female.

Smaller than the last: length five inches: the male has all the upper part of the head and the occiput of a slaty-black; the cheeks are also of this hue, but are varied with small white spots: the throat and breast are yellowish, with a triangular black spot, placed at the tip of each feather: the middle of the belly, and the vent, are also yellowish, but unspotted: all the upper parts, the sides of the breast, and the flanks are ashy, slightly tinged with greenish: the wings and the tail are deeper, the feathers being edged with white, and the coverts being spotted with whitish: the female has all the top of the head of a chesnut-red, and the whole plumage slightly tinged

with reddish: in other respects she does not differ from the male. Both sexes have the upper mandible dusky, and the lower bluish-white.

GENUS LXXIX.—MALACONOTUS. Swainson.

Rostrum ferè ut in Thamnophili.	*Beak* resembling that of the former genus.
Rictus ciliatus.	*Gape* ciliated.
Alæ breves, rotundatæ, debiles.	*Wings* short, rounded, weak.

THAMNOPHILUS, *pars.* Vieillot.

THE Malaconoti are all natives of Africa.

Sp. 1. Ma. Blanchoti.

MA. *fronte albo; vertice colloque posticè ardosiaco-griseis; corpore suprà griseo-olivaceo, infrà ochraceo-flavo; remigium tectriciumque alarum marginibus flavis.*

Malaconotus with the forehead white; the crown and neck behind slaty-grey; the body above olive-grey; beneath ochre-yellow; the quills and wing-coverts edged with yellow.

La pie-griesche Blanchot. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. 122. *pl.* 285.—Blanchot Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 20.

SIZE of a Throstle: beak and legs lead-colour: top of the head and neck behind slaty-grey: the forehead white: the rest of the upper parts greyish-olive colour: wing-coverts, for the most part, edged with fine yellow: quills dusky, with light yellow margins: all the under parts of the bird ochre-yellow: the tail long and rounded: the wings reach about a quarter of an inch from the base.

Sp. 2. Ma. olivaceus.
Lanius olivaceus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 330.

Sp. 3. Ma. erythropterus.
Lanius erythropterus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 301.—Lanius Senegalus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 314.

Sp. 4. Ma. atro-coccineus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Burchell*) i. 461. *pl.* xviii.
Ma. *suprà niger subtus coccineus; alis nigris, lineâ albâ longitudinaliter notatis.*
Malaconotus above black, beneath scarlet; with the wings black, longitudinally marked with a white line.

Length nine inches: head and upper parts of the plumage above black: tail black, with its two outer feathers often tipped with reddish-yellow: the rump indistinctly striped with white: all the under parts of the plumage, from chin to vent, are fine scarlet: the wings are black with a white line, formed by the outer webs of the fifth and sixth quills being of that colour, and by those of part of the scapulars and wing-coverts; this line reaches from the shoulders: the femoral feathers are black: the legs, beak, claws, and irides, black: the nostrils are clothed with short bristles.

Sp. 5. Ma. dorsalis.
Ma. *niger infrà albus; remigibus tectricibusque alarum internis albo nigroque dimidiatis; in medio dorsi fasciculo elevato pennarum lanuginosarum.*
Black Malaconotus beneath white; with the quills and inner wing-coverts half black half white, with an elevated tuft of downy feathers in the middle of the back.
Puff-backed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 32.

Length six inches and a half: beak black: plumage above black, beneath white: inner wing-coverts half

black, half white: the others white on the outer margins: the quills the same: tail two inches and a half long, even, fringed at the tip with white: at the middle of the back a very large tuft of downy white feathers, standing up like a puff: legs black. The supposed opposite sex has the black of a dusky hue; the puff-like tuft ash-coloured, the under parts dirty white.

GENUS LXXX.—GRAUCALUS. Cuvier.

Rostrum crassum, subcompressum, basi plumigerum, apice deflexum; *mandibula superior* carinata, arcuata; *inferior* subtus plana.

Beak thick, somewhat compressed, its base clothed with feathers, its tip deflected; the *upper mandible* carinated, bent; the *lower* plane.

Coracina *pars.* Vieillot.—Ceblepyris *pars.* Temm.

The Graucali appear to be confined to the Indian Archipelago, and to the extensive continent of Australasia.

Sp. 1. Gr. papuensis.
Corvus papuensis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 354.—New Guinea.

Sp. 2. Gr. Novæ Guineæ.
Corvus Novæ Guineæ. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 354.—New Guinea.

Sp. 3. Gr. melanops.
Gr. *cinereus facie juguloque nigris; rectricibus lateralibus apice nigris.*
Cinereous Graucalus with the face and jugulum black; the lateral tail-feathers black at the tip.
Corvus melanops. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiv.—Rollier à masque noir. *Le Vaill. Hist. Nat. Ois. de Paradis,* &c. *pl.* 30.—Black-faced Crow.—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 116.

Inhabits New Holland. Size of a Jay: beak stout and black: tongue rounded at the end: face and throat black: the plumage on the upper parts is bluish ash-colour, for the most part; beneath paler: quills blackish, with pale edges: tail six inches and a half long, and dusky-brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs dusky-blue. Called *Kai-a-lora*. The female is said by Temminck to want the black patch on the face and throat, having, in lieu thereof, a broad black band, which terminates a little behind the eyes.

Sp. 4. Gr. fimbriatus.

Gr. *ardosiaco-niger capite colloque anticè nigris aut cinereis; alis caudâque æneo-nigris; rectrice exteriore utrinque apice maculâ cinereâ.*

Slaty-black Graucalus with the head and neck in front black and ashy; the wings and tail brassy-black; the outer feather of the latter on each side with an ash-coloured spot at its tip.

Ceblepyris fimbriatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 249. 250.

Inhabits Java, Banda, and Sumatra. Length seven inches and a half: the adult male has the head and the fore-part of the neck nearly black: the rest of the neck, the back, scapulars, and under parts, of a slaty-black: the wings and tail bronzed-black; the outer feather on each side of the last with an ashy spot at its tip: the beak and legs black. The adult female has the top of the head, the nape, the back, and the wings, deep ash: the feathers of the wings inclining to dusky, and edged with cinereous: the cheeks and the chief of the under parts are striped with white, dusky, and ash-coloured zigzags: the tail, with the exception of the two middle feathers,

GRAUCALUS FIMBRIATUS.

is black; and is tipped with white; the two central feathers are similar in colour to the back. The young female has the feathers on the upper parts varied with whitish, and those of the wings edged with whitish-ash: the tip of the tail is varied with a few zigzags, and the under parts of the plumage are of a clearer ash-colour than in the old.

Sp. 5. Gr. bicolor.

GR. *niger uropygio basi caudæ, corpore infrà, pogoniisque internis remigium albis.*

Black Graucalus with the rump, base of the tail, body beneath, and inner webs of the quills white.

Ceblepyris bicolor. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 278.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length eleven inches and a half: the plumage is of two colours only: the head, cheeks, sides of the neck and upper parts of the plumage, with the exception of the rump and the base of the tail-feathers, is black; these parts and all the under parts of the body, with the inner webs of the quill-feathers, are pure white: the beak is blue, and the legs are black.

Sp. 6. Gr? lineatus.

GR? *cinereus pectore corporeque infrà albis lineis frequentibus transversis nigris variis; rectricibus nigris.*

Cinereous Graucalus? with the breast and body beneath white, bounded by narrow black lines; the tail-feathers black.

Ceblepyris lineatus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) *v.* i. *p.* 466.

INHABITS New Holland. Length about ten inches: beak moderate, the culmen carinated: the general colour of all the upper plumage, and of the chin and throat, is light cinereous: the breast and all the

under parts of the body, as well as the inner wing-coverts, are white, closely bounded by narrow transverse lines of a deep black colour: the space between the beak and eye is also black: the wings are moderately long and pointed: the quills are black, with the exterior half of the outer webs cinereous, and margined by a narrow line of whitish: the first quill is half as long as the second, which is again shorter than the third, and this last is very nearly as long as the fourth: the tail is black and obsoletely rounded, the two middle feathers cinereous at their base.

Sp. 7. Gr ? tricolor.

Gr ? *nitidè niger, albus infrà; crisso tegminibusque superioribus cinereis; tectricibus rectriciumque apicibus albis.*

Glossy black Graucalus? beneath white; with the rump and upper tail-coverts cinereous; the wing-coverts and tips of the tail-feathers white.

Ceblepyris tricolor. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) *v.* i. *p.* 467.

Inhabits New Holland. Size rather larger than a Lark: the upper plumage, from the head to the middle of the back, is deep black, glossed with a metallic lustre of dull greenish-blue: the lower parts of the back, as well as the rump, and upper tail-coverts, are pale cinereous: the spiny-shafts of the feathers in these parts are very weak: the under plumage, with the sides of the neck and ear-feathers, is pure white: all the lesser and part of the greater wing-coverts are also white; as well as the margins of the scapulars, and part of the greater quills: wings long and pointed; the first quill very short, the second scarcely shorter than the third, but longer than the fourth: the tail black and rather lengthened,

the two outer feathers graduated; the rest nearly of equal length; and all of them tipped with white.

GENUS LXXXI.—CEBLEPYRIS, Cuvier.

Rostrum breve, subarcuatum, basi dilatatum, plumosum, versus apicem curvatum.	***Beak*** short, subarcuated, its base dilated, plumose, curved towards the tip.
Rictus amplius.	*Gape* ample.
Pennæ crissi rachidibus elongatis, rigidis, acutis.	*Feathers* of the rump with their shafts elongated, stiff and sharp.

Campephaga, Vieillot.

The Ceblepyri feed upon larvæ, and inhabit the highest trees: they are confined to Africa and its eastern islands.

Sp. 1. Ce. cana.

Muscicapa cana. *Steph. v. x. p.* 398.—Inhabits Madagascar.

Sp. 2. Ce. Le Vaillantii. *Temm.*

Ce. *ardosiaco-griseus infrà pallidior; ante et pone oculos pectoreque nigricantibus; remigibus fuscescentibus margine exteriore albo; caudâ bicuneatâ.*

Slaty-grey Ceblepyris, beneath paler; before and behind the eyes and the breast dusky; the quills brownish, margined externally with white; the tail doubly wedged.

Echenilleur gris. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. pl.* 162, 163.—Grey Caterpillar-Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. 85.

Size of a Lark: beak black: plumage slaty-grey, deeper on the head, and paler beneath: before and behind the eye dusky: breast the same; from thence to the vent still paler: quills brownish; edged out-

wardly with white: tail the colour of the back, of a singular shape, rather long, and, as it were, doubly wedged, the two middle feathers being shorter than the three next; the following shorter to the one on each side, which is the shortest of all: legs dusky. The female is smaller, is without the dusky spot between the beak and eye, and the outer tail-feathers are edged with white. The feathers on the rump are very full and downy.

Sp. 3. Ce. niger. *Temm.*

Ce. *suprà niger cæruleo aut viridi nitens; infrà remigibusque internè olivaceo-viridis.*

Ceblepyris above black glossed with blue on green; beneath, and with the quills within, olive-green.

Echenilleur noir. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. pl.* 165. Black Caterpillar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. 86.

Less than the following: beak black: irides dusky brown: plumage above glossy blue-black, or greenish: inner parts of the quills olive-green, so as to appear beneath all of that colour: legs black.

Sp. 4. Ce. flavus. *Temm.*

Ce. *olivaceo-fuscus pennis nigro undulatis apicibus flavis; inter rostrum et oculos fusco-albo undulis nigris; tectricibus majoribus alarum remigibus rectricibusque nigris flavo marginatis.*

Olive-brown Ceblepyris with the feathers waved with black and tipped with yellow; between the beak and eyes brown-white with black waves; with the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers black, margined with yellow.

Echenilleur jaune. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 164.—Yellow Caterpillar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. 86.

Less than C. Le Vaillantii: beak smaller, brown: upper parts pale olive-brown: the feathers tinged

and tipped with yellow, and each feather waved with black: beneath and between the beak and eye yellowish-white, tinged with brown, and waved with black: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black, margined with yellow: tail as in C. Le Vaillantii: legs brown.

Sp. 5. Ce. labrosus.

Ce. *nitidè niger, rictu labroso, rubro; cruribus infrà genua plumatis.*

Glossy-black Ceblepyris with the gape margined by a red skin; the legs feathered beyond the knees.

Muscipeta labrosa. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 179.

"The whole plumage deep black, glossed with bluish-green in every part except the quill and tail-feathers: the quills inside are grey, margined with olive; the first of these is very short, the second and third shorter than the fourth, and the two next are nearly of equal length: the tail has ten feathers, and is even, except the two outer pair, which are progressively shorter: the beak rather thick and strong, the culmen not very apparent, the upper mandible strongly notched, the under but slightly: the nostrils are lined by thick-set incumbent feathers, mixed with hairs; these cover the aperture, which is rather large, round, and encircled by a narrow membrane: the legs are very short, the three fore-toes united as far as the first joint, the hind-toe short; the claws of all are small, and the sole of the foot perfectly flat. Inhabits near the Great Fish River of Southern Africa." I have given the full description of this species, from the work above quoted, as it appears

beautifully to unite these birds with the Dicruri and Muscicapidæ, as shown by Mr. Swainson in his interesting paper on the Laniidæ in the first volume of the Zoological Journal.

Sp. 6. Ce. lobatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 279.

Ce? *capite, nuchâ, colliqne anticè viridi-nitentibus; pectore, ventre, uropygioque castaneo-rufis; crisso tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ flavis; dorso, alis, rectricibusque duabus intermediis viridi-flavis; rectrice utrinque exteriore apice flavo;* mas.: *capite colloque supremo nigris; corpore infrà flavo, suprà viridi-nigro;* fœmina.

Ceblepyris with the head, nape, and neck in front glossy-green; the breast, belly, and rump chesnut red; the vent and lower tail-coverts yellow; the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers greenish-yellow; the outer tail-feather on each side with a yellow tip; *male:* or, head and upper part of the neck black; the body beneath yellow, above blackish-green; *female.*

Inhabits the western coast of Africa. Length seven inches and a half: the male is furnished with a naked skin at the base of the beak; and has the head, the nape, the sides and fore-part of the neck of a beautiful deep green, with a metallic gloss: the breast, the belly, and rump, are fine chesnut-red: the vent and under tail-coverts are yellow: the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers are greenish-yellow: the wing-feathers are black edged with white: the lateral tail-feathers are black, tipped with bright yellow: the legs and beak are black. The female has only the rudiment of the naked membrane at the base of the beak: the head and a portion of the fore part of the neck are dull black: all the under parts are yellow: the nape, the back, the rump, the sides, and the lesser wing-coverts are dull green: the wings

CEBLEPYRIS LOBATUS.

black edged with green: the tail as in the male, but the tips of a less brilliant hue.

Independently of its brilliant plumage, this species differs from its congeners in possessing the lobated appendage at the base of the beak, and from its residence being on the western coast of Africa. May it not rather belong to the following family of birds, the Merulidæ?

FAMILY III.—MERULIDÆ.

Rostrum *arcuatum, compressum, apice haud aduncum;* mandibula superior *versus apicem subemarginatum;* pedes *mediocres;* digitis *tribus anticis, uno postico.*

Beak arcuated, compressed, not hooked at the tip; the *upper mandible* with a notch towards the tip; the *legs* moderate, with three *toes* before and one behind.

The Merulidæ usually live upon insects and fruits, and many upon berries: they construct their nests of various materials, the typical groups, or true Thrushes, frequently covering them externally with mud: others suspend them from the branches of trees: some of the groups are solitary, others gregarious.

Amidst the indescribable confusion that reigns throughout most of the Insessorial birds, and particularly so among those comprised in this and the following families, the attempt to arrive at any satisfactory classification is utterly impossible; but as some farther information may be desirable respecting them than is contained in the former volumes, I have endeavoured to arrange those genera which have been proposed according to their natural affinities, and to

incorporate, as usual, such species as have been already described. I have also added, under the modern genera, the descriptions of some newly described species.

The genus *Tanypus* of Oppel is omitted in the following account of this family, as I have been unable to obtain its characters. In the present confused state of the Insessorial birds, the omission is probably of little consequence; especially as the name itself cannot be retained, it having long been pre-occupied in Entomology.

GENUS LXXXII.—FORMICIVORA, Swainson. ANT-WREN.

Rostrum mediocre subcylindraceum, gonyde rectâ; vibrissæ nullæ.	*Beak* moderate, subcylindric, the gonix straight; no bristles.
Alæ breves rotundatæ, remex quarta vel quinta longissima.	*Wings* short, rounded, the fourth or fifth *quill* longest.
Cauda sæpè gradata.	*Tail* often graduated.
Tarsi mediocres, graciles; squamis lateralibus frequentibus.	*Tarsi* moderate, slender, with numerous lateral scales.

MYOTHERA *pars.* Temminck.

THE birds of this genus are all South American, and, as their name implies, usually subsist upon ants, thereby being of infinite service in ridding that part of the world of those noxious pests.

Sp. 1. Fo. maculata. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 147.

Fo. *suprà atra maculis albis frequentibus interstincta; infrà cinerea nigro vario; secundariis apice fulvo; caudâ gradatâ.*

Ant-Wren above black, with numerous white spots, beneath ashy-white varied with black; lesser quills tipped with black; tail graduated.

Length five inches: upper mandible of the beak black, lower horn-colour: the wing-coverts and all the upper parts of the plumage are deep black, variegated by numerous tear-shaped spots of pure white: on the head these spots are so disposed as to form macular bands over the eyes, leaving the middle of the crown, and a stripe above the ears, entirely black: the under parts of the plumage are ashy-white, with the middle of the feathers black, particularly on the breast and body, where their colour forms spots: the quills are brownish, margined by light grey: and each of the lesser quills is tipped with a round spot of fulvous white: tail rather lengthened, much graduated, the feathers moderately pointed, their colour black tipped with white, and crossed by three interrupted white bands: tarsi rather short, weak, and pale.

Sp. 2. Fo. nigricollis. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 147.

Fo. *suprà griseo fusca; jugulo, pectore, abdomineque nigris; lateribus strigaque oculari niveis; caudâ elongatâ, gradatâ, nigrâ, apice albâ;* mas.: *aut, suprà ferrugineo fusco; lateribus testaceis; rectricibus intermediis fuscis;* fœmina.

Ant-Wren above greyish-brown; with the throat, breast, and middle of the body black; the sides and eye-stripe snowy; tail graduated, black, tipped with white; *male:* or, rusty-brown above, with the sides testaceous; the middle tail-feathers brown; *female.*

Length four inches and three quarters: beak black: the general tint of the upper plumage of the

male is grey; but in the female it is ferruginous, more particularly on the lower part of the back; the margins of the quill-feathers are the same, the quills themselves being brown: the sides of the head, ears, and fore parts of the neck, the breast and body, are covered by a large patch of black, which extends to the vent; and is margined on each side by a white line, which passes over the eyes and ears, becomes wider on the sides of the breast and body, leaving the flanks and belly in the male pure white, but tinged with ferruginous in the female: the wings are very short, the coverts are all black, marked by snow-white spots; spurious quills the same: tail lengthened and cuneated; the middle pair of feathers being more than an inch longer than the outer pair; those which intervene are progressively graduated: they are all black, with obtuse white tips, except the middle pairs, which are greyish towards their base: tarsi moderate slate-coloured.

Sp. 3. Fo. brevicauda. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 148.

Fo. *cinerea, jugulo pectoreque nigris; scapulis maculis tectrices ornantibus albis; caudâ brevissimâ.*

Cinereous Ant-Wren, with the middle of the throat and the breast black; shoulders and spots on the wing-coverts white; tail very short.

Length three inches and a half: remarkable for its short tail: the ground colour both of the upper and under plumage is pure cinereous or slate-grey: from the chin to the middle of the body runs a narrow stripe of black, which widens on the breast: the shoulder-coverts are pure white, and the greater and lesser

FORMICIVORA MENTALIS.

wing-coverts deep black, tipped by white: the tail is rounded, fasciculated, and only extends half an inch beyond its coverts; the feathers are black, tipped with white, particularly the outer pair: the tarsi are short, only half an inch long, and naturally bluish-black.

Sp. 4. Fo. mentalis.

Fo. *suprà cinereo-viridis, infrà virescente flava; capite malis nuchâque nigricante-cinereis; maculâ aurium nigrâ.*

Ant-Wren above ashy-green, beneath greenish-yellow; with the head, cheek, and nape dusky-ash; and a black spot on the ears.

Myothera mentalis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 179. *f.* 3.

Length four inches: the head, cheeks, and nape are dusky-ash: on the ear-feathers is a large black spot: the throat is of a silvery-grey: all the under parts are clear unspotted yellow, with a very slight tinge of ashy-green: the upper parts are ashy-green: the wings and tail are deeper, with a brown hue: the lesser coverts are dusky, with white lunules: the inner edge of the wing is white: the beak is black-blue, and the legs are ashy.

Sp. 5. Fo? cirrhata.

Turdus cirrhatus. *Steph.* x. 311.

Sp. 6. Fo? rufimarginata.

Fo? *suprà cinereo-viridis, infrà cinereo-flavâ; vertice lineâque postice nigris aut rufescentibus; pogoniis externis remigium rufis, internis nigris.*

Ant-Wren? above ashy-green, beneath ashy-yellow; with the crown and occipital dash black or reddish; the outer webs of the quills red, the inner black.

Myothera rufimarginata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 132. *f.* 1. male; *f.* 2. female.

INHABITS Brazil. Length near five inches: the male has the top of the head deep black; and a slight dash of the same colour extending from the eye to the occiput: the lores, eyebrows, cheeks, and throat, are greyish-white: the back and the scapulars are ashy-green; the lesser wing-coverts are deep black, crossed with two white bands: the secondaries are edged with whitish: the quills are bright-red on their outer webs, but black on their inner: the under parts of the body are irregularly tinged with ashy-yellow: the tail is long and wedged, the two middle-feathers being entirely grey, the rest black, with their tips white, the white being most extended on the outer feathers. The female is less brilliant: the top of the head and the stripe behind the eyes are reddish: the back is rufous, and the under parts are more shaded with ashy; of which colour the flanks are tinged.

Sp. 7. Fo? ferruginea.

Fo? *nigra albo varia, subtus ferrugineus; gulâ rufo albo nigroque variegatâ; superciliis apicibusque tectricium et rectricium albis.*

Black Ant-Wren varied with white, ferruginous beneath; with the throat variegated with red, white, and black; the eyebrows and tip of the wing-coverts and tail-feathers white.

Myothera ferruginea. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 132. *f.* 3.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches: the male has the head, occiput, cheeks, wings, the middle of the back, and the tail, deep black, varied with white, which colour passes over the eyes, from the beak to the occiput in form of a streak: the auricular feathers are varied with black and white: the wing-coverts are marked at the tip of each feather with spots of

white of a round or triangular form; and the caudal feathers are terminated with the same: the upper part of the back is brownish: the throat is somewhat varied with red, black and white: all the under parts and the rump are beautiful chesnut-red; the abdomen is brownish: the legs and beak are dusky.

GENUS LXXXIII.—DRYMOPHILA, Swainson.
ANT-THRUSH.

Rostrum mediocre, subcylindricum, gonyde rectâ; vibrissæ nullæ.	*Beak* moderate, subcylindric, with its gonix straight; without bristles.
Alæ mediocres, rotundatæ, *remex* quarta longissima.	*Wings* moderate, rounded, the fourth quill longest.
Cauda rotundata.	*Tail* rounded.
Tarsi elongati, subgraciles, squamis lateralibus integris.	*Tarsi* elongated, rather slender, with the lateral scales entire.

Myothera *pars.*

Sp. 1. Dr. leucopus. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) ii. 150.

Dr. *rufo-fusca, corpore infrà albente; crisso, strigâ oculari maculisque tectrices nigras ornantibus fulvis; torque pectorali obtecto nigro; tarsis albentibus.* Mas. *mento nigro; jugulo maculisque scapulares ornantibus niveo:* fœmina *mento juguloque fulvis.*

Rufous-brown Ant-Thrush with the body beneath whitish; the vent, eye stripe, and spots on the black wing-coverts, fulvous; breast with a concealed black collar; tarsi whitish. *Male* with the chin black; the throat and spots on the shoulder-coverts snowy; *female* with the chin and throat fulvous.

Length five inches and a half: male rather less than the Robin: the beak is black, and but little

compressed: the ground-colour of the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is ferruginous brown, darkest on the head: the feathers on the back, when raised, are seen to be pure white for about half their length; they are then obliquely banded by black, while their remaining or external portion is of the same colour as the parts adjacent: the white colour of course is entirely concealed, so also, in part, are the black bands; the feathers on the rump are remarkably long: from the nostrils commences a broad band (which at first is white, but gradually becomes fulvous), passing over the eyes and half way down the neck; leaving the ears and the sides of the head and neck deep black; the chin, in this sex, is also black, and the throat pure white: across the upper part of the breast is a half-concealed collar of black, the margin of the feathers being white, but those on each side the breast tinged with cinereous: the middle of the body is white; the flanks light ferruginous, and the under tail-coverts fulvous or deep buff-colour: the wing-coverts are deep black, those on the shoulders and the lesser series are each tipped with a snow-white spot; while the greater coverts and the spurious quills are spotted with buff: tail moderate and graduated, the outer feathers being only half the length of those in the middle: tarsi rather lengthened; claws moderate. The female has the under mandible of the beak pale: the concealed white spot on the back is less; the line above the eye, as well as all the round spots on the wing-coverts, are entirely buff: and the whole of the chin and throat is buff-coloured yellow: the sides of the breast are dusky-

brown, without any mixture of cinereous: and the black collar round the throat is nearly obsolete.

Sp. 2. Dr. longipes. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swain.*) ii. 152.

Dr. *suprà rufa; genis cinereis; jugulo pectoreque nigris; corpore albo; tarsis longis, pallidis.*

Ant-Thrush above rufous; with the sides of the crown cinereous; the throat and breast black; body white; tarsi elongated, pale.

Length six inches and a quarter: beak black: all the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is bright rufous; but the crown is more dusky, and is margined above the eyes and ears by a broad and clear cinereous stripe; the front is of an obscure cinereous, with the shaft of the feathers black, rigid, and shining: the throat and breast are deep black, and this colour spreads over the sides of the head and the ear-feathers; the rest of the under plumage is white, but the flanks and under tail-coverts are ferruginous: the wings are short, feeble, and much rounded: the tail also is rounded, rather short, and the feathers narrow; the colour of both is rufous.

Sp. 3. Dr. trifasciata. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swain.*) ii. 152.

Dr. *atra, pennis scapularibus, interscapularibus, tectriciumque fasciis duabus niveis.*

Black Ant-Thrush, with shoulder-coverts, interscapulars, and two bands on the wing-coverts, snowy.

Length seven inches: larger than the last, but the beak is rather shorter than in that bird: the general colour of the entire plumage, both above and beneath, is deep and uniform black: a broad band of snowy-white passes over the shoulder-coverts,

and two other bands, much narrower, are formed by the white tips of the greater and lesser wing-coverts: the feathers in the middle of the back are also pure white, bordered with black across their extremities; so that when undisturbed, the white portion is almost hid: the wings, although rounded, are larger and more robust than those of the two preceding species: as is also the tail, the feathers of which are broad and obtuse: tarsi rather strong and black.

Sp. 4. Dr. atra. *Zool. Journ.* (*Swain.*) ii. 153.
Dr. *atrum interscapularium basi margineque niveis.*
Black Ant-Thrush with the base and margins of the interscapulary feathers snowy.

Length seven inches: greatly allied to the last, but differs in wanting the white bands on the wings: the beak is somewhat larger: the entire plumage is deep and uniform black: it has a concealed spot of white on the back, but instead of the feathers being bordered with black at their tips, they have a tear-shaped spot of that colour, so that the white margin appears externally when the feathers are smooth: the wings are shorter than in Dr. trifasciata, and the tail, although similar in form, is more graduated; the irides are large and bright crimson.

Sp. 5. Dr. variegata. *Zool. Journ.* (*Such.*) *v.* i. *p.* 559.
Dr. *dorso olivaceo-brunneo; capite, alis, rectricibusque nigris albo variegatis; pectore, abdomine, uropygioque rufis.*
Ant-Thrush with the back olive-brown; the head, wing, and tail-feathers black, varied with white; the breast, abdomen, and rump red.

Length near five inches: beak dark coloured;

under mandible pale: head black, above somewhat striped with white, the eyebrows and region of the ears also white: primary quills dark fuscous, externally margined with fulvous: the two middle tail-feathers with a small white spot, the rest with a large spot of the same colour at the tip: tarsi and claws rather pale.

GENUS LXXXIV.—MYIOTHERA, Illiger.

Rostrum basi altiùs quàm latior, ferè cylindricum, subrobustum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem curvata; *inferior* laciniata, apice acuta, recurvata.	*Beak* higher than broad at the base, nearly cylindrical, rather robust, convex above; the *upper mandible* curved towards the tip; the lower jagged, with its tip acute, recurved.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

Myrmothera, Vieillot.

A. *Rostro valido, subrecto.*
A. With the beak stout, nearly straight.

Sp. 1. My. Colma.
Turdus Colma. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 291.—South America.

Sp. 2. My. formicivora.
Turdus formicivorus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 308.—South America.

Sp. 3. My. lineatus.
Turdus lineatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 307.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. My. cantans.
Turdus Arada. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 282.—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. My. Coraya.
Turdus Coraya. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 299.—Cayenne.

B. *Rostro gracile, subcurvato acuminato.*

B. With the beak slender, a little curved and acuminated.

Sp. 6. My? bambla.
Turdus bambla. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 308.—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXV.—GRALLARIA, Vieillot.

Rostrum rectum, subrobustum, crassum, suprà convexum, carinatum, lateratim compressum; *mandibula superior* apice curvata.	*Beak* straight, somewhat robust, thick, convex above, carinated, laterally compressed; the *upper mandible* curved at the tip.
Tibiæ seminudæ.	*Tibiæ* half-naked.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

Myiothera *pars.* Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Gr. rex.
Corvus grallarius. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 386. *pl.* 49.—South America.

Sp. 2? Gr. tinniens.
Turdus tinniens. *Shaw, v.* x. *p.* 306.—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXVI.—CONOPOPHAGA, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi nudum, rectum, debile, depressum, suprà paulò carinatum, versus apicem curvatum; *mandibula inferior* subtus plana.	*Beak* naked at the base, straight, weak, depressed, a little carinated above, curved towards the tip; the *under mandible* flat beneath.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

Myiothera *pars.* Temm.

Sp. 1. Co. aurita.
Turdus auritus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 310.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Co. nævia.
Pipra nævia. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 32.—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXVII.—PITTA, Vieillot.

Rostrum robustum, basi subcrassum, rectum, suprà convexum, compressum, acutum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem emarginata, *inferior* integra, æqualis.
Alæ longæ.
Cauda brevis.

Beak robust, rather thick at the base, straight, convex above; the *upper mandible* emarginate towards the tip, the *lower* entire, equal.

Wings long.
Tail short.

Myiothera *pars*. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Pi. Bengalensis.
Corvus brachyurus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 385. *pl.* 48.—The East Indies.

Sp. 2. Pi. cyanurus.
Corvus cyanurus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 384. *pl.* 47.—The East.

Sp. 3. Pi. versicolor. *Zool. Jour.* (*Swain.*) *v.* i. *p.* 468.

Pi. *viridis infrà fulva; uropygio tectricibusque cæruleis, ano rubro; vertice rufo; nuchâ, mento, maculâque abdominali nigris.*

Green Pitta beneath fulvous; with the rump and tail-feathers blue; the vent red; the crown rufous; the nape, chin, and abdominal spot black.

Inhabits New Holland. Length nine inches and a quarter: rather larger than the Song Thrush: the ground colour of the upper parts is pure olive-green; the greater wing-coverts, and the external half of

the lesser quill-feathers, are the same: on the chin is a large pointed patch of black, which unites a broad band on each side of the head, encircles the crown, and again forms a pointed patch on the upper part of the neck: the crown is deep ferruginous, with a narrow black stripe down the middle: the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts are bright cærulean-blue, having a silvery metallic lustre not unlike the gloss on silk; and across the rump is a band of the same colour: the upper tail-coverts are black, the tail itself very short, the two middle feathers rather the shortest, and all of them black tipped with olive-green: the greater quills hardly exceed the others in length; they are black, with pale tips, and at the base of the fourth, fifth, and sixth, is a small white spot: the sides of the neck, the throat, and all the under parts are buff-colour, except the vent, middle of the belly, and under tail-coverts, which are of a beautiful red: in the middle of the abdomen is a patch of black: the beak is black, and the tarsi pale yellowish.

Sp. 4. Pi. cyanoptera. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 218.

Pi. *dorso scapulisque viridibus; uropygio tectricibusque alarum cyaneis; malis, occipite, collo posticè, strigâque verticali nigris; gulâ albâ maculâ nigra; ventre crissoque rufis.*

Pitta with the back and scapulars green; the rump and wing-coverts blue; the cheeks, occiput, neck behind, and stripe on the crown, black; the throat white, with a black spot; the belly and vent rufous.

Inhabits Java. Length seven inches: allied to the last: the cheeks are black, which colour extends to the occiput and to the hinder part of the neck; on the middle of the crown is also a broad stripe of

the same; the forehead and a broad line over the eyes are ochraceous-brown; and a lighter and yellowish tint of the same colour surrounds the black on the nape: the back and scapulars are brilliant green: the rump and wing-coverts are beautiful rich blue: the secondary quills farthest from the body are black, edged and tipped with ashy-blue: the quills are black, marked towards the middle with a white patch, and tipped with ashy-black: the tail is deep black, tipped with blue: the throat is white, with a black spot: the middle of the belly, the vent, and under tail-coverts are light red: all the rest of the under parts are fine olivaceous: the legs are yellow, and the beak black.

Sp. 5. Pi. erythrogastra. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 212.

Pi. *vertice occipite et malis rufescente fuscis; gulâ colloque anticè fuscis maculâ roseâ; dorso scapulis fasciâque pectorali cyaneo-viridibus; tectricibus alarum, uropygio, caudâque cyaneis; abdomine crissoque rubris.*

Pitta with the crown, occiput, and cheeks reddish-brown; the throat and neck in front brown, with a rosy spot; the back, scapulars, and pectoral fascia blue-green; the wing-coverts, rump, and tail blue; the abdomen and vent red.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands and Manilla. Length six inches and a half: the top of the head, the occiput, and the cheeks reddish-brown: a half collar on the nape: the fore part of the neck and the throat are dusky, with a rose-coloured spot in the middle: a broad belt covers the breast; this and the feathers of the back and scapulars are of a fine deep green slightly tinged with blue: the wing-coverts, the rump, and the tail-feathers are of a rich azure-

blue: the quills and secondaries are black, tipped with ash, and very slightly tinged with azure: the second quills and the two following have a white spot at the base: the flanks are tinged with greenish, changing to red, which colour is spread of a brilliant hue over the middle of the belly, the vent, and under tail-coverts: the beak is black, with its tip brown: the tarsi are brown.

Sp. 6. Pi. gigas. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 217.

Pi? *dorso, scapulis, uropygio, caudâque azureis; alis cyaneis; remigibus nigris apice azureis; verticè nuchâ semitorque collari nigris; gulâ albidâ; corpore infrà cinereo-fusco.*

Pitta? with the back, scapulars, rump, and tail azure; the wings blue: the quills black, with azure tips; the crown, nape, and half-collar on the neck black; the throat whitish; the body beneath ashy-brown.

Inhabits Sumatra. Length nine inches: the back, the scapulars, the rump, and the tail, are brilliant azure-blue: the wings are the same, but less brilliant: the quills are black, tipped with azure: the top of the head, the nape, and a half-collar at the base of the neck, are black: the forehead and supercilia are ashy-brown: the throat is whitish: the rest of the under parts is ashy-brown: the legs are very long, and of an ashy-grey, or horn-colour.

GENUS LXXXVIII.—MYOPHONUS, Temminck.

Rostrum longum, rectum, validum, robustum, forte; culmine lato; *mandibula superior* apice subitò curvata.

Beak long, straight, stout, robust, strong; the culmen broad; the *upper mandible* abruptly curved at its tip.

MYOPHONUS METALLICUS.

Rictus setis rigidis ornatus.	*Gape* furnished with stiff bristles.
Nares membranâ plumosâ obtecti.	*Nostrils* covered with a plumose membrane.
Tarsi elongati.	*Tarsi* elongated.
Cauda mediocris, æqualis.	*Tail* moderate, equal.

Sp. 1. My. metallicus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 170.

My. *obscure cyaneus capite abdominèque saturatioribus; remigium apicibus nigricantibus; genis collo pectoreque chalybeo maculatis.*

Dull blue Myophonus with the head and abdomen darkest; the tips of the quills dusky; the cheeks, neck, and breast with steel-coloured spots.

Inhabits Java. Length twelve inches: the general colour of the entire plumage is dull blue, changing according to the light to brighter shades; the head and abdomen being the darkest, and the tips of the quills nearly dusky: the feathers of the breast, neck, and cheeks, are adorned with shining steel spots: and the edges of those of the back and the wing-coverts are of the same colour: the beak is yellow, with a black keel: the legs are black.

Sp. 2. My? cyaneus.

My? *cyaneus saturatissimus, capite remigibus rectricibus externè et subtus ventreque nigris.*

Deep-blue Myophonus? with the head, quills, the tail-feathers without and beneath, and the belly black.

Turdus cyaneus. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 149.—Pitta glaucina. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 194.

Inhabits Java. Length nine inches and a half: beak and legs black: the general colour of this bird is deep blue violet, changing according to the light

to shades of blue and azure: the bend and edges of the wings are of a brighter colour and more brilliant than the rest of the plumage: when the feathers on the sides of the body are separated, their bases appear white: the tarsi are very long, and the tail is short.

GENUS LXXXIX.—GRALLINA, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, rectum, subrotundatum, longiusculum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* ad apicem incurva.	*Beak* slender, straight, rather rounded, elongated, convex above; the *upper mandible* emarginated on each side at the tip, incurved.
Alæ pennâ spuriâ, longæ, rotundatæ.	*Wings* with a spurious feather, long, rounded.
Ungues anteriores minimæ, graciles, posticus validissimus, valdè aduncus.	*Claws*, the *anterior* ones small, slender, the *hinder* very strong, and much hooked.
Cauda mediocris.	*Tail* moderate.

Sp. 1. melanoleuca. *Vieill. Analyse, p.* 68. (T.)

Gr. *superciliis, collo suprà, pectore, abdomine, fasciâ alarum, uropygio, rectricibusque lateralibus albis; capite, gulâ, remigibus, rectricibus intermediis dimidiatim nigris; rostro albido, culmine à medio ad apicem atro:* femina, *gulâ albâ.*

Grallina with the eyebrows, neck above, breast, abdomen, band on the wings, rump, and lateral tail-feathers white; the head, throat, quills, and intermediate tail-feathers black; beak whitish; the culmen dark from the middle to the tip: *female,* with a white throat.

Inhabits New Holland.

GENUS XC.—BRACHYPUS, Swainson.

Rostrum breve, gracile, debile; *setæ nuchales* obsoletæ.	*Beak* short, slender, weak; *nuchal bristles* obsolete.
Rictus vix ciliatus.	*Gape* scarcely ciliated.
Pedes graciles; *tarsi* brevi.	*Legs* slender; *tarsi* short.

Les Turdoides, Temm.

The species of this genus, named as above by Mr. Swainson in the Zoological Journal, v. i. p. 305, are all natives of Africa or India: they are closely allied to the Dicruri.

Sp. 1. Br. Cafer.

Turdus Cafer. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 298.—Le Curouge. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 107. *f.* 1.

Sp. 2. Br. chrysorrhoëus.

Br. *griseo-fuscus infrà albidus; vertice genis gulâque nigris; tectricibus inferioribus caudæ aureo-flavis.*

Grey-brown Brachypus beneath whitish; with the crown, cheeks, and throat black; the under tail-coverts golden-yellow.

Le Cudor. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 46. *f.* 2.—Turdus chrysorrhoëus. *Temm.*—Gold-vented Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 82.

Inhabits Southern Africa. The crown, cheeks, and throat are black: the upper parts of the body grey-brown: wings deeper: under parts, from the chin and upper tail-coverts dusky-white: under tail-coverts golden-yellow: beak black: irides and legs brown.

Sp. 3. Br. Le Vaillantii.

Le Brunnoir. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 106. *f.* 1.—Turdus Le Vaillantii. *Temm.*—Brunet Thrush, var. a. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 79.—Turdus Capensis. *Steph. v.* x. 216.

Sp. 4. Br. Capensis.

Turdus Capensis. *Steph.* x. 216.—Le Brunet. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 105.

Sp. 5. Br. dispar.

Br. *remigibus rectricibusque fuscis; externe dorsoque croceo-olivaceis; capite maris atro, gulâ coccineâ; fœminæ? concolore.*

Brachypus with the quills and tail-feathers brown; the outer edges and back yellowish-olive; the head of the male dark coloured; with a scarlet throat; of the female? concolorous.

Turdus dispar. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 150.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 137.

Inhabits Java. Length six inches and a half: remarkable for the singular feathers which cover the throat in the male; these feathers are of a texture resembling those at the tips of the secondary quills of the Wax-wings (Bombycilla Bohemica), and of a bright vermilion: the head and neck are deep black: the back, the wings, and the outer edges of the feathers of the latter are olive-yellow: the tail is dusky-brown: the breast is reddish-yellow: the rest of the under parts pure yellow: the beak is black, and the legs ashy. The females? are destitute of the black on the head, that part being dusky in them: they also want the beautiful gular feathers, and the general colour of their plumage is less brilliant: the throat and the breast are of a whitish hue.

Sp. 6. Pr. azureus.

Br. *cyaneus dorso olivaceo-fusco cæruleo fasciato; gulâ pectore ventreque anticè olivaceo-fuscis; pone infrâque oculos nudus.*

Blue Brachypus with the back olive-brown, barred with blue; the throat, breast, and anterior part of the breast olive-brown; the space behind and beneath the eyes naked.

Turdus azureus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 274.

Inhabits Java, and other Indian islands. Length eight inches and a half: behind and beneath the eyes is a small naked space: the eyes are bounded by a small circle of serrated feathers: the top of the head, and the edges of the wing and tail-feathers are of a beautiful azure: the occiput and nape, the sides of the neck and the rump are deep blue: the middle of the wing and tail-feathers is dusky-blue: the feathers of the back are olive-brown, with blue belts, more or less brilliant according to the light: from the base of the beak to the middle of the belly is olive-brown; the rest of the under parts is dusky-blue: the back and legs are black. The female has all the lower part of the body dusky blue, and the colours in general less brilliant than the male.

Sp. 7. Br? jocosus.

Lanius jocosus. *Shaw, v.* vii.—Lanius emeria. *Shaw, v.* vii.

Sp. 8. Br? perspicillatus.

Turdus perspicillatus. *Steph.* x. 239. *pl.* 23.

Sp. 9. Br? phœnicopterus.

Br? *æneo-niger cæruleo violaceoque nitens; alis caudâque obscure nigris, pennis margine æneo-viridis; tectricibus alarum rubris.*

Brassy-black Brachypus? glossed with blue and violet; with the wings and tail dull black; the feathers margined with brassy-green; the wing-coverts red.

Turdus phœnicopterus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 71.

Inhabits Senegal. The entire plumage is of a fine bronzed black, glossed with bluish and violet: the wings and tail are dull black, with all the feathers edged with metallic green: the wing-coverts are bright red: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 10. Br? hæmorrhousa.
Muscicapa hæmorrhousa. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 334.

Sp. 11. Br? Psidii.
Muscicapa Psidii. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 335.—Inhabits the Manilla Islands.

Sp. 12. Br? Cochinsinensis.
Turdus Cochinsinensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 286. *pl.* 27.—Turdus Malabaricus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 252.—Certhia Cosinsinica. *Shaw, v.* viii. *p.* 239. Inhabits India.

GENUS XCI.—CINCLUS. WATER-OUZEL.

Rostrum basi plumosum, rotundatum, gracile, rectum, versus apicem paulò compressum, incurvatum; marginibus subdenticulatis.	*Beak* plumose at the base, rounded, slender, straight, a little compressed towards the tip; with its edges slightly denticulated.
Cauda brevis.	*Tail* short.

Hydrobata, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Ci. Europæus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 313. *pl.* 30.—Britain, and other parts of Europe.

GENUS XCII.—DULUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi nudum, paulò robustum, suprà convexum, lateratim compressum: *mandibula superior* subarcuata; *inferior* recta.	*Beak* naked at the base, a little robust, convex above, laterally compressed; the upper *mandible* slightly arcuated; the lower straight.

Sp. 1. Du. Dominicus.
Tanagra Dominica. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 542.—St. Domingo.

GENUS XCIII.—SPHECOTHERES, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi crassum, glabrum, validum, suprà convexum, versus apicem declive.	*Beak* thick at the base, smooth, strong, convex above, bent down towards the tip.
Orbitæ nudæ.	*Orbits* naked.
Nares orbiculares.	*Nostrils* orbicular.

Sp. 1. Sp. viridis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 481.—New Holland.

GENUS XCIV.—ORIOLUS Auctorum. ORIOLE.

Rostrum basi paulò depressum, mediocre, conico-convexum, lateratim compressum, apice inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* recurvata, acuta, laciniata.	*Beak* rather depressed at the base, moderate, conico-convex, laterally compressed, the tip inclined; the *lower mandible* recurved, acute, laciniated.

Sp. 1. Or. galbula. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 408. *pl.* 53.—Britain, and the temperate regions of Europe and Asia, and North Africa.

Sp. 2. Or. Chinensis.
Chinese Oriole. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 412.—China.

Sp. 3. Or. melanocephalus.
Black-headed Oriole. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 411.—Loriot rieur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. *pl.* 263.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Or. flavus.
Turdus flavus. *Steph. v.* x. *pl.* 252.—Loriot d'or. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. *pl.* 260.—Africa and India.

Sp. 5. Or. monacha.
Turdus monacha. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 293.—Loriot Cordougnan. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. *pl.* 261, 262.—Africa.

Sp. 6. Or. xanthonotus. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) xiii. 152.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 214. *f.* 1. 2.

OR. *ater ventre albido nigro striato; scapulis, axillis, uropygio, crisso, rectricibusque internè flavis; rostrum rubrum; pedes nigri.*

Dark-coloured Oriole with the belly white, striped with black; the scapulars, shoulders, rump, vent, and tail-feathers deep yellow; the beak red; the legs black.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches and a half: beak red: prevailing colour of the plumage black: the belly white, streaked with black: the scapulars, axillæ, rump, vent, and inner part of the tail-feathers yellow: legs black.

Sp. 7. Or. radiatus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 443.—India.

Sp. 8. Or. aureus. *Linn.* i. 163.
Paradisea aurantia. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 499. *pl.* 68.—India.

Sp. 9. Or? viridis.
Gracula viridis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 473.—New Holland.

GENUS XCV.—PYRRHOCORAX, Cuvier.

Rostrum basi plumulis antrorsùm directis ornatum, rectum, mediocre, subulatum, compressum, suprà convexum, subgracile, apice curvato.
Nares plumis tectæ.

Beak furnished at the base with small feathers pointing forwards, straight, moderate, subulated, compressed, convex above, rather slender, the tip curved.
Nostrils clothed with feathers.

Sp. 1. Py. alpinus.
Corvus Pyrrhocorax. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 380.—Alpine countries of Europe.

Sp. 2. Py? sexsetaceus.
Corvus sexsetaceus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 380.—India.

Sp. 3. Py. leucopterus. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit.* i. 121.
Py. *niger remigibus internè albis.*
Black Pyrrhocorax with the quills white within.

Inhabits New Holland. Length five inches and a half: entirely black, except the inner part of the greater wing-feathers, which are white: the tail is much longer than the wings, and greatly rounded: the beak and legs are also black.

GENUS XCVI.—TURDUS Auctorum. THRUSH.

Rostrum latiùs quam altum, basi glabrum, subrobustum, suprà convexum, apice compressum, subdeflexum; *mandibula superior* paulò arcuata, *inferior* recta.
Rictus ciliatus.

Beak broader than high, the base bald, rather robust, convex above, the tip compressed, slightly deflexed; the *upper mandible* a little arcuated, the *lower* straight.
Gape ciliated.

This genus requires considerable investigation, as it at present embraces several very dissimilar birds, whose habits and economy are much unlike; but, as before observed, my object being merely the arrangement of the published genera according to the natural affinities, I have included under the generic term Turdus, such birds as are so placed by Cuvier and other modern ornithologists, leaving it to those persons who have more leisure and better opportunities of studying collections than myself, to dispose of the species agreeably to their natural relationship. It may, however, be observed, that the first nine species are true Thrushes, are more or less spotted in their plu-

mage fly in large flocks, and feed upon berries and insects: from the 31st to the 38th are solitary, and feed less upon insects, and may probably be divided by the old name *Merula*, or Blackbird: while the 28th and 29th, whose mocking propensities exist in an extraordinary degree, may, after Brisson, be termed *Mimus*, or Mockbird. Again, the four last species greatly resemble the birds comprised in the genus Saxicola, both in structure and manners; the beak and legs being considerably more slender than in the generality of Thrushes: they form, consequently, a most interesting link between this and the following family.

Sp. 1. Tu. viscivorus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 172.—Britain and Europe.
Sp. 2. Tu. pilaris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 186. *pl.* 19.—Britain and Europe.
Sp. 3. Tu. musicus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 174.—Britain and Europe.
Sp. 4. Tu. iliacus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 183.—Britain and Europe.
Sp. 5. Tu. rufus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 191.—North America.
Sp. 6. Tu. migratorius. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 276.—North America.
Sp. 7. Tu. Guyanensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 178.—Guiana.
Sp. 8. Tu. minor. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 177.—North America.
Sp. 9. Tu. olivaceus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 189.—Le Griveron. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 98, 99.—The Cape of Good Hope.
Sp. 10. Tu. vociferans. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* iii. *pl.* 180.

Tu. *cinereus infrà ferrugineus; temporibus auribusque nigris; caudâ rotundatâ, pennis mediis nigris; lateribus ferrugineis.*

Cinereous Thrush beneath ferruginous; with the ears and sides of the head black; the tail rounded, its middle-feathers black, and lateral feathers ferruginous.

Le Reclameur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 104.—Caffrarian Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 99.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Length seven inches and a half: the upper plumage is dark cinereous: on

each side of the head is a stripe of black, which encircles the eye, and forms a patch on the ears: the whole of the under plumage is clear ferruginous yellow, or light buff colour: the rump and lateral tail-feathers the same, the middle pair being entirely black; the next pair has likewise a narrow margin of the same colour: quills and wing-coverts dusky-brown, with pale cinereous margins: tail rounded: legs pale: irides hazel: beak rather small and black, compressed its whole length, and having weak bristles at its base.

The male sings melodiously morning and evening, while the female is sitting: they both delight in damp places where worms abound.

Sp. 11. Tu. clamosus.

Tu. *obscure olivaceo-viridis subtus pallidiore, remigibus flavo marginatis.*

Dull olive-green Thrush, paler beneath, with the quills edged with yellow.

L'Importune. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 106. *f.* 2.—Importunate Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 104.

Inhabits the eastern coast of Africa. Length seven inches: beak and legs horn-colour: plumage dull olive-green, paler beneath: quills edged with yellowish: eyes deep brown: the wings reach one-fourth on the tail. The female differs in being rather less.

Frequents the tops of trees, continually repeating its cry of Pit-pit: lays four or five eggs spotted with pale olive.

Sp. 12. Tu. erythropterus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 280.—Senegal.

Sp. 13. Tu. leucogaster. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 258.—Africa.

Sp. 14. Tu. chrysogaster. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 254.—Senegal.

Sp. 15. Tu. Ourovang. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 236.—Madagascar.

Sp. 16. Tu. Senegalensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 221.—Le Jaboteur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 112. *f.* 1.—African.

Sp. 17. Tu. Madagascariensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 260.—Madagascar.

Sp. 18. Tu. atricapillus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 268.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 19. Tu. Indicus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 238.—The East Indies.

Sp. 20. Tu. plumbeus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 283.—North America.

Sp. 21. Tu. tintinnabulatus.—Turdus Campanella. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 270.—Cayenne.

Sp. 22. Tu. Hispaniolensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 220.—St. Domingo.

Sp. 23. Tu. palmarum. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 244.—Cayenne.

Sp. 24. Tu. pectoralis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 237.—Cayenne.

Sp. 25. Tu. cinnamomeus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 285.—Cayenne.

Sp. 26. Tu. rufifrons. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 219.—Cayenne.

Sp. 27. Tu. atthis.
Gracula atthis. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 475.—Egypt.

Sp. 28. Tu? macrourus.
Turdus macrourus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 267. *pl.* 25.—Africa.

Sp. 29. Tu. Orpheus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 212. *pl.* 20.—North America and the West Indies.

Sp. 30. Tu. Thenca. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 215.—South America.

Sp. 31. Tu. merula. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 225.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 32. Tu. torquatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 227. *pl.* 21.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 33. Tu. saxatilis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 266.—Lanius infaustus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 302?—Tu. infaustus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 265.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 34. Tu. perspicax.

Tu. *capite, collo, dorsoque supernè cæruleo-griseis; alis, tectricibus, remigibusque nigris, pallidè marginatis; dorso posticè corporeque subtus rufis; rectricibus duabus intermediis nigricantibus; reliquis rufis.*

Thrush with the head, neck, and upper part of the back blue-grey; the wings, their coverts, and quills black, with pale edges; the lower part of the back and body beneath rufous; the two middle tail-feathers dusky, the rest rufous.

Turdus perspicax. *Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 961.—L'Espionneur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 103.—Rocar Thrush *A. Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 33.

Inhabits Southern Africa, and very similar to the next, but differs in having the head, the whole of the neck, and upper half of the back blue-grey: the wing, and its coverts and quills, black, with pale margins: the lower half of the back and all beneath from the breast rufous: the tail rather rounded and rufous, except the two middle feathers, which are blackish, with pale edges: the beak and legs are black, and the irides chesnut. The female is paler, and the blue does not extend so far down the breast.

Sp. 35. Tu. Rocar.

Tu. *capite colloque posticè plumbeo-griseis; dorso alisque fuscis maculis saturatioribus; corpore subtus rectricibusque quinque exterioribus rufis.*

Thrush with the head and neck behind leaden-grey; the back and wings brown, with deeper spots; the body beneath and five outer tail-feathers rufous.

Le Rocar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. 101, 102.—Rocar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 33.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Size of a Blackbird: beak and legs black: head and hind part of the neck blue-grey: back and wings brown: the feathers darker in the middle: beneath from the breast rufous: five of the outer tail-feathers on each side the same; the exterior one marked with a brown line down the shaft, the two middle feathers brown: tail even at the end. Female with the head and neck brown: and the other colours less brilliant.

Sp. 36. Tu. cyanus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 224.—Tu. solitarius. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 303.—The south of Europe.

Sp. 37. Tu. Manillensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 280.—Tu. violaceus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 251. *var?*—The Manilla Islands.

Sp. 38. Tu. eremita. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 281.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 39. Tu? pectoralis.

Tu? *corpore suprà fasciâque pectorali nigris; infrà rectricibusque, duabus mediis exceptis, apicibus albis.*

Thrush with the body above and pectoral fascia black; beneath and the tail-feathers (except the two middle) at their tips white.

Hausse-col noir. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 110.—Gorget Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 39.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Size of the Ring Ouzel: beak black: irides reddish-brown: general colour of the plumage above black, beneath white; the black passing across the breast as a collar: tips of all but the two middle tail-feathers white: tail rounded at the end: legs black.

Sp. 40. Tu. lunularis.

Tu. *capite, strigâ laterali colli, lunulâque pectorali nigris; torque nuchali corporeque infrà flavis; gulâ colloque anticè albis; dorso, alis, uropygioque flavescentibus.*

Thrush with the head, a lateral stripe on the neck, and lunule on the breast black; collar on the nape and body beneath yellow; the throat and neck in front white; the back, wings, and rump yellowish.

Le cravate noire. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 115.—Cravat Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. 100.

Inhabits the East. Size of a large Lark: beak black: head black, passing on each side of the neck, and finishing in a crescent on the breast: at the nape, under the black, is a collar of yellow, which passes beneath the crescent on the breast, and continues to

the vent: the chin and throat within the black are white: the upper parts of the back, wings, and rump, are yellowish, or olive-green: the quills are dusky-brown, edged with grey: the tail the same, rounded at the end, the edges greenish: the wings reach very little beyond the rump: legs dusky brown.

Sp. 41. Tu. atrogularis.

Tu. *olivaceo-cinereus facie, malis, collo anticè, pectoreque supremo nigris; pectore infimo ventreque rufescente-albidis; lateribus fusco maculatis.*

Olive-ash Thrush with the face, cheeks, neck in front, and upper breast black; lower breast and belly reddish-white; the sides spotted with brown.

Turdus atrogularis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit.* ii. 169.—Black-breasted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. v. 37.

Inhabits South-eastern Europe. Length of the male ten inches and a half: beak dusky-brown, the lower mandible yellow at the base: irides deep brown: face, cheeks, fore part of the neck and breast, deep black, with a cinereous tinge at the end of the feathers of the last: lower part of the breast and middle of the belly whitish, inclining to rufous on the sides, which are speckled with deep brown; under tail-coverts pale rufous, with white tips: the rest of the parts above ash-colour, with an olive tinge, deepest on the head: wing-coverts fringed with yellowish: legs brown.

Sp. 42. Tu? Naumanni.

Tu? *rufo-cinereus pennis margine pallidioribus; medio ventris femoribusque albis; vertice auribusque fuscis.*

Rufous-ash Thrush with the feathers edged with paler; the middle of the belly and thighs white; the crown and ears brown.

Turdus Naumanni. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 170.—Nauman's Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. v. 37.

INHABITS South-eastern Europe. Length nine inches: beak and legs brown: crown and ears deep brown: the rest of the upper parts rufous-ash, somewhat deeper on the sides of the neck, the rump, and under tail-feathers: scapulars edged with the same, and the middle of the feathers of the breast, belly, and sides, with similar markings, forming spots: middle of the belly and thighs pure white: quills and two middle tail-feathers deep brown: the tail rufous beneath. Both sexes are alike.

Sp. 43. Tu? phœnicurus.

Turdus phœnicurus. *Steph.* v. x. 300.—Le Janfredric. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 11. *f.* 1, 2.—Motacilla pectoralis. *Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 265.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 44. Tu? pipiens.

TU? *cinereo-fuscus infrà fuscescente-albus; gulâ maculatâ; superciliis undulisque scapularibus albis; remigibus fuscis; caudâ cuneatâ, pennis margine apiceque albis.*

Ashy-brown Thrush beneath brownish-white; with the throat spotted; the eyebrows and scapulary waves white; the quills brown; the tail wedged, its feathers and tip edged with white.

Le Grivetin. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 118. *f.* 1, 2.—Piping Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. *p.* 57.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Rather less than the Nightingale: beak, legs, and irides light brown: base of the under jaw, the mouth, and the tongue yellow: head, hind neck, back, and wings grey-brown, inclining to rufous on the rump and upper tail-coverts: under parts of the body dirty brownish-white: on the throat a few white markings of the same, on a whiter

ground: from the forehead, over the eye, passes a line of white curving downwards: on the scapulars and greater wing-coverts some undulations of white: quills brown: tail cuneiform, grey-brown; all but the two middle feathers deeply margined on the outer webs and ends with white: legs bright brown. The female is smaller, the colours duller, and the rump not rufous.

GENUS XCVII.—TIMALIA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, cultratum, valdè compressum; *mandibula superior* à basi ad apicem æqualitèr arcuata, vix emarginata; culmine rotundato inter nares altè carinato.	*Beak* moderate, cultrated, much compressed: the *upper mandible* equally arched from the base to the apex, scarcely notched; with the culmen rounded and much carinated between the nostrils.
Nares in foveâ ovatâ laterali sitæ.	*Nostrils* placed in an oval lateral groove.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.
Cauda elongata, rotundata.	*Tail* elongated, rounded.

Sp. 1. Ti. pileata. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 11.

Ti. *subolivacea fusca, pileo castaneo; gulâ juguloque albis nigro lineatis; abdomine sordide testaceo.*

Subolive-brown Timalia with the crown chesnut; the throat and jugulum white, striped with black; the abdomen dull testaceous.

Pileated Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 171.

Inhabits Java. Length six inches and a half: plumage brown, inclining to olive: crown chesnut:

chin and throat white lineated with black, the shafts of the feathers of the latter black: belly dull testaceous: quills brown, tinged with chesnut on the edges: wings short: tail elongated, brown, obsoletely fasciated with deeper brown: legs short; hind claws large.

Sp. 2. Ti. gularis.

Ti. *suprà fusca, remigibus rectricibusque saturatioribus; subtus flavescens lateribus olivaceis; gulâ pectoreque luteis, lineis sagittatis notatis.*

Timalia above brown, with the quills and tail-feathers darker; beneath yellowish, with the sides olive: the throat and breast luteous marked with arrow-shaped lines.

Motacilla gularis. *Linn. Trans.* (*Raffles*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 312.

Inhabits Java and Sumatra. Length five inches: brown above, yellowish beneath: head, wings, and tail ferruginous: throat and breast marked with longitudinal black spots.

Sp. 3. Ti? thoracica.

Pitta thoracica. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 76.—Java.

FAMILY IV.—SYLVIADÆ.

Rostrum *rectum, gracile, subulatum, basi plerumque depressum, vel compressum, apice paulò recurvatum:* corpus *gracile:* pedes *debiles, tetradactyli:* digitis *tribus anticis, uno postico.*

The Sylviadæ usually have the *beak* straight, slender, subulated, the base generally depressed, sometimes compressed, with the tip a little recurved: the *body* is slender: the *legs* weak, furnished with four *toes,* placed three before and one behind.

Like the Merulidæ, these birds have hitherto been so sadly neglected that it is utterly impossible to place

the numerous described species under their respective natural genera; I have therefore introduced such only as appear to belong to the various groups pointed out by Cuvier, Vieillot, and others, but have omitted many of those described in the beautiful work of Le Vaillant, as I have not the opportunity of consulting it at the present time.

Among these birds occur the most delightful songsters of the grove; the Nightingale being the most celebrated for its beautiful and melodious notes. They usually subsist on insects, and construct their nests in trees and bushes: some of them are gregarious, and migrate on the approach of the cold weather to warmer climates.

GENUS XCVIII.—ACCENTOR. Brisson.

Rostrum subconicum, basi latiùs quam altior, rectum, acutum, marginibus introrsum deflexis; *mandibula superior* ad apicem subcurvata.

Alæ mediocres, pennâ spuriâ: *remex* prima quinta longior, secunda tertiaque longissimæ.

Beak subconic, broader than high at the base, straight, acute, the margin internally deflexed: the *upper mandible* rather curved towards the tip.

Wings moderate, with a spurious feather: the first *quill* longer than the fifth, the second and third longest.

Sp. 1. Ac. Alpinus.
Sturnus Collaris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 487.—Britain and the Alps.

Sp. 2. Ac. montanellus. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 251.

Ac. *rufo-cinereus miniato longitudinalitèr lineatus; infrà isabellinus; pectore fusco variato; superciliis flavis; vertice occipite auribusque nigris,* mas.; *aut fuscis,* fœmina.

Red-brown Accentor longitudinally striped with red; beneath isabella colour; the breast varied with brown; the eyebrows yellow; the crown, occiput, and ears black in the *male;* or brown in the *female.*

Dalmatian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. 15.

INHABITS the south of Europe. Length five inches and a half: beak yellow at the base, with a brown point: top of the head and the occiput black; beneath the eye a broad band of the same, ending on the ear: over the eye from the beak, a yellow superciliary line passing to the nape: body above and scapulars reddish-ash, marked with longitudinal streaks of brick red: wings edged with reddish-ash: and two series of yellowish points across the wing, forming a double band: tail brown, the shafts reddish-brown: the under parts of the body are isabella-colour, varied on the breast with brown spots, and on the sides with reddish-ash. The female has the head, occiput, and ears brown; in other respects she resembles the male.

Sp. 3. Ac. modularis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 249.
Sylvia modularius. *Steph.* x. 661.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. Ac. Calliope.
Turdus Calliope. *Steph.* x. 644.—Northern Asia.

GENUS XCIX.—PRUNELLA, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, rectum, subulatum, acutum, marginibus introrsum curvatis: *mandibulæ* æquales; *superior* ad apicem paulò inclinata, laciniata.

Beak slender, straight, subulated, acute, the margins internally curved: the *mandibles* equal; the *upper* a little inclined towards the tip, and laciniated.

Alæ breves, pennâ spuriâ; *remex* prima quintâ brevior, tertia longissima.	*Wings* short, with a spurious feather; the first *quill* shorter than the fifth, the third longest.

Sp. 1. Pr. Schœnobanus.
Sylvia Schœnobanus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 533.—Europe.

Sp. 2. Pr? palustris.

Pr? *viridescente-olivaceo-fusca, alis fuscis cinereo marginatis; lineâ flavo-albâ suprà oculos.*

Greenish-olive-brown Prunella, with the wings brown, margined with cinereous; a yellowish-white stripe above the eye.

Sylvia palustris. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 192. Marsh Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 19.

Inhabits Switzerland and Germany. Length five inches: beak broad at the base, and rather flattened; under mandible yellowish: plumage above greenish-olive-brown: wings brown, edged with ash-colour: from the base of the beak over the eye, a narrow yellowish white stripe: the under parts as in the foregoing bird. This species lays four or five light ash-coloured eggs, with deeper and paler spots of bluish-ash.

GENUS C.—CURRUCA, Beckstein. WHITETHROAT.

Rostrum rectum, gracile, versus apicem compressum: *mandibula superior* apice curvata.	*Beak* straight, slender, compressed towards the tip; the *upper mandible* with the tip curved.

This genus contains several plain coloured but elegantly formed birds, many of which are endowed with the most surprising powers of voice: they are

continually in pursuit of insects: they build their nests among bushes, or in sedgy places on the banks of rivers.

Sp. 1. Cu. luscinia.

Sylvia luscinia. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 576. *pl.* 51.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Cu. philomela. *Becks. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 196.

Cu. *rufo-fusca, infrà albido-cinerea; pectore griscescente vario.*

Red-brown Whitethroat, beneath whitish-ash; the breast varied with greyish.

Greater Nightingale. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 9.

Inhabits the south-east of Europe. Larger than the foregoing: length seven inches: beak flesh-colour: the plumage in general rufous-brown: beneath whitish-ash: the breast slightly varied with greyish tints.

Sp. 3. Cu. sericea.

Cu. *obscure griseo-fusca, lateribus colli pectoreque cinerascente fuscis; hypochondriis tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ griseo-fuscis; lineâ suprà infràque oculos; gulâ ventrisque medio albis.*

Obscure grey-brown Whitethroat, with the sides of the neck and the breast ashy-brown; the sides and under tail-coverts grey-brown; a line above and beneath the eyes; the throat and middle of the belly white.

Sylvia sericea. *Natterer. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 197.—Silky Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. 9.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length five inches and a quarter: the plumage above dull grey-brown: sides of the neck and breast cinereous, inclining on the sides to grey-brown: sides of the belly and under tail-coverts grey-brown: a stripe above the eyes and

round them; the throat and middle of the belly pure white: the tail a little wedged.

Sp. 4. Cu. Turdoides. *Temm.*—Turdus arundinaceus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 209.—Europe.

Sp. 5. Cu. arundinacea.

Sylvia arundinacea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 588.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Cu. galactotes.

Sylvia galactotes. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 251. *f.* 1.—Turdus arundinaceus: variety.—*Steph. v.* x. *p.* 209.—Europe.

Sp. 7. Cu. Salicaria.

Sylvia salicaria. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 586.—Sylvia phragmitis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 190.—Europe.

Sp. 8. Cu. nævia.

Sylvia nævia. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 591.—Europe.

Sp. 9. Cu. Cetti.

Cu. *rufo-fusca, infrà pallidior; inter rostro et oculos strigâ cinereâ; gulâ, collo anticè, ventrisque medio albis; tectricibus caudæ superioribus rufis apicibus albidis.*

Red-brown Whitethroat, paler beneath; between the beak and eyes an ash-coloured stripe; the throat, neck in front, and middle of the belly white; the upper tail-coverts rufous, with whitish tips.

Sylvia Cetti. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 194.—Cetti Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. 19.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length five inches: beak narrow, slender, compressed at the tip, pale brown: the plumage above rufous brown: sides of the neck, body, thighs, and belly the same, but paler: between the beak and eye a cinereous streak: throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white: upper tail-coverts rufous, with whitish tips: tail broad, the ends of the feathers rounded: legs pale brown.

Sp. 10. Cu. atricapilla.

Sylvia atricapilla. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 648.—Inhabits Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 11. Cu. melanocephala.

Cu. *grisea, gulâ, collo anticè ventrisque medio albis; alis caudâque fuscis; rectrice exteriore utrinque externè albo, secundâ apice maculâ albâ; capite nigro aut fusco.*

Griseous Whitethroat, with the throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; the wings and tail brown; the outer feather on each side externally white, the second with a white spot at the tip; the head black or brown.

Sylvia melanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 509.—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 204?

Inhabits Spain. Allied to the last: length five inches: beak black; base of the under mandible white: round the eyes a little naked and reddish: the male has the crown, hind head, cheeks, and feathers on the ears black: throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white: nape, back, sides of the belly, and wing-coverts deep grey: wings and tail dusky, the outer feather white on the outer web and tip; on the second a white spot: legs brown. The female, the head dusky ash; and the rest of the plumage paler than the male.

Sp. 12. Cu. orphea. *Temminck?*

Sylvia hortensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 581.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 13. Cu. sylvia.

Sylvia cinerea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 597.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 14. Cu. conspicillata.

Cu. *cinerea, infrà rufo-alba; regio oculari albâ nigro cincto; dorso rufo; gulâ albâ; rostri basi flavo apice nigro.*

Ash-coloured Whitethroat, beneath rufous-white; the region of the eyes white, surrounded by black; the back rufous; the throat white; the base of the beak yellow, its tip black.

Sylvia conspicillata. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 210. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 6. *f.* 1.—Spectacle Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 110.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length four inches and a half: beak yellow at the base, and black at the point: irides brown: crown and cheeks ash-coloured: between the beak and eye black, surrounding the space round the latter, which is white: beak rufous: wings dusky; their coverts edged with rufous: throat clear white: the rest of the under parts reddish-white, inclining to rufous on the sides: tail rounded at the end, dusky, the outer feather wholly white; the third white at the tip: legs pale yellow. The female nearly agrees with the male in colour.

Sp. 15. Cu. garrula. *Brisson.*
Sylvia Curruca. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 580.—Europe.

Sp. 16. Cu. passerina.
Sylvia passerina. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 745. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 24. *f.* 1.—Europe.

Sp. 17. Cu. sylviella.
Sylvia sylviella. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 599.—England.

Sp. 18. Cu. nisoria. *Beckstein.*

Cu. *griseo-fusca, infrà albida; hypochondriis griseo undulatis, basi caudæ maculis griseis.*

Grey-brown Whitethroat, whitish beneath; the sides waved with griseous, and the base of the tail spotted with the same.

Sylvia nisoria. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 200.—Barred Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 12.

Inhabits Northern Europe. Length six inches and a half: beak brown: irides yellow: head, cheeks,

nape, and back deep cinereous: scapulars and rump tipped with brown and white stripes: wings pale ash: tail the same: the outer feathers tipped with a white spot, which also occupies part of the inner web; on the next the same, but the spot smaller; the third and fourth asky, edged and tipped with white: throat, neck, breast, and sides white, striped across with cinereous-grey bands: middle of the belly white: the under tail-coverts cinereous, deeply edged with white. The female has the upper parts plainer, and the tail very little marked with white: the young is striped across both above and beneath.

This bird lays four or five ashy-white eggs, spotted with reddish-ash.

Sp. 19. Cu. Certhiola.

Cu? *olivaceo-fusca fusco maculata; gulâ, collo anticè, ventrisque medio albis; hypochondriis, crisso tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ rufescentibus; caudâ elongatâ, cuneatâ, apice cinereâ.*

Olive-brown Whitethroat spotted with brown; with the throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; the sides, vent, and under tail-coverts reddish; the tail elongated, wedged, its tip ash-coloured.

Sylvia Certhiola. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 186.—Russian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 31.

Inhabits the south of Russia. Length five inches: beak black: plumage above olive-brown, with oblong dusky brown spots: chin, fore part of the neck, and middle of the belly white: beneath the chin a zone of oval brown specks: sides, belly, and under tail-coverts light rufous, the last with white ends: tail long, greatly cuneiform, the feathers on the upper part tipped with ash-colour; beneath dusky, at the

end for some way whitish: hind claws very long and crooked. Female paler.

Sp. 20. Cu. Cisticola.

Cu? *rufo-fusca nigricante maculata; dorso infimo uropygioque immaculatis; infrà rufo-alba; caudâ breve, pennis lateralibus versus apicem maculâ nigrâ, apice ipso cinereo.*

Red-brown Whitethroat spotted with dusky; the lower part of the back and the rump immaculate; beneath red-white, the tail short; its lateral feathers with a black spot towards the tip; the tip itself ash-coloured.

Sylvia Cisticola. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 228.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 6. *f.* 3.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length above four inches: the male has the top of the head, the nape, the back, and wing-coverts of a reddish-brown, with the middle of each feather dusky, giving a spotted appearance: the lower part of the back and the rump are unspotted reddish-brown: all the under parts are uniform reddish-white; the sides being rather the deepest: the tail is short, even; its feathers are dusky-brown, edged with reddish: all the lateral feathers have a large black spot toward the tip, which is pure ash: the beak and legs are clear brown. The female differs in having the colours less brilliant.

Sp. 21. Cu. Locustella.

Sylvia Locustella. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 595.—Britain.

Sp. 22. Cu. fluviatilis.

Cu. *suprà olivacea fusca umbrata; gulâ albâ maculis longitudinalibus olivaceis sparsâ; ventris medio albo; caudâ cuneatâ; ungue postico elongato, adunco.*

Whitethroat above olive shaded with brown; with the throat white longitudinally sprinkled with olive; the middle of the belly white; the tail wedged; the hind claw elongated and hooked.

Sylvia flaviatilis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 183.—Danubian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 33.

Inhabits Austria and Hungary. Length five inches four lines: plumage above olive, shaded with brown: throat white, with numerous longitudinal olive spots: breast and sides of the neck olive-white, with lance-shaped deeper coloured spots: middle of the belly white: under tail-coverts olive-brown, with white tips: tail much wedged: hind claw very long and hooked. Greatly allied to the immediately preceding species.

Sp. 23. Cu ? venusta.

Cu ? *cæruleo-grisea, infrà aurea; dorso olivaceo; tectricium apicibus albis.*

Blue-grey Whitethroat? beneath golden; the back olive; the tips of the coverts white.

Sylvia venusta. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 293. *f.* 1.—Sylvia plumbea. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* iii. *pl.* 139.

Inhabits Brazil. Length nearly four inches: the upper part of the head, the nape, cheeks, scapulars, rump, and borders of the wings and tail-feathers are bright ashy-blue: the middle of the back is olivaceous: on the wings are two white stripes; and at the base of the two lateral tail-feathers is a white spot: the throat and fore part of the neck are bright yellow: the belly and sides are of a jonquil yellow: the vent and thighs are white: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky, the lower white.

HYLOPHILUS THORACICUS.

GENUS CI.—HYLOPHILUS, Temminck.

Rostrum ferè ut in Jorâ.

Nares ovatæ, mediocres, basales.

Alæ mediocres: remiges; 1 spuria; 2—5 longiores, subæquales, 6 et sequentes gradatim breviores.

Cauda gracilis, subelongata.

Beak nearly as in the following genus.

Nostrils oval, moderate, basal.

Wings moderate: first quill spurious; 2—5 longest, nearly equal, sixth and following gradually shorter.

Tail slender, rather elongated.

THIS is an American genus, named as above by Temminck, who, however, has not published its characters.

Sp. 1. Hy. thoracicus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 173. *f.* 1.

HY. *suprà viridis, infrà albido-isabellinus; regio thoracica flavo-viridi; gulâ et semitorque nuchali cinereis.*

Hylophilus above green, beneath whitish-isabella colour; with the thoracic region yellow-green; the throat and half-collar on the nape ash.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters: the male is remarkable from possessing a large gorget of yellow-green, which covers all the throracic region: the irides are of the same colour: the throat is clear ash: the belly and abdomen are whitish tinged with isabella colour: the nape is furnished with a half collar of pure ash: the top of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail are beautiful green: the inner surface of the wings is bright yellow: the beak and legs are ash. Both sexes are nearly alike, but the thoracic region is of a paler hue in the female.

Sp. 2. Hy. poïcilotis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 173. *f.* 2.

Hy. *suprà viridis, infrà cinereus; capite rufo; malis auribusque albo nigroque striatis.*

Hylophilus above green, beneath ash-coloured; with the head rufous, the cheeks and ears striped with black and white.

Length rather above four inches and a half: the top of the head and the occiput are bright red: forehead pale red: the cheeks and feathers on the ears are marked with black and white striæ: the throat is clear ash: the rest of the under parts is ash, passing by different shades to greenish and yellowish: the back and scapulars are light green: the wings are ashy-green, margined with deeper green: the tail-feathers are the same: the beak and legs are ash-coloured. The sexes are similar.

GENUS CII.—JORA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, rectum, validiusculum, basi latius, apicem versus subcompressum, attenuatum; culmine rotundato, leviter arcuato, post nares producto, apice vix inflexo, emarginato; *tomia* subdiaphana, acuta.

Beak moderate, straight, rather stout, broad at the base, towards the tip somewhat compressed, attenuated; culmen rounded, slightly arcuated, produced behind the nostrils, its tip scarcely inflected, emarginate; cutting edges subdiaphanous, acute.

Nares ovatæ, parvæ, in foveâ elongatâ anticè attenuatâ sitæ.

Nostrils oval, small, placed in an elongated groove, attenuated in front.

Alæ breves: remiges; 1 spuria; 3—8 longiores, subæquales, 2 abrupte, 9 et sequentes gradatim breviores.

Wings short: first quill spurious; 3—8 longest, nearly equal, second abruptly, the ninth and following gradually, shorter.

Sp. 1. Jo. scapularis. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p.* 152.

Jo. *olivaceo-viridi flava; remigibus nigricantibus, externè flavido, internè albo marginatis; abdomine pectoreque flavis.*

Jora of an olive-yellow-green; with the quills dusky, edged externally with yellow, internally with white; the belly and breast yellow.

Scapular Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 336.

Inhabits Java. Length five inches: plumage in general greenish-yellow: breast and body yellow: wings short: quills dusky, edged on the outer margins with yellowish, and on the inner with white: tail even at the end, exterior feathers pale on the edges.

GENUS CIII.—BRACHYPTERYX, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, subcultratum, basi latius, ultrâ medium subconicum, attenuatum; culmen inter nares carinatum, deinde rotundatum, apicem versus arcuatum; *mandibula* lateribus marginatis, apice inclinata.	*Beak* moderate, slightly cultrated, broad at the base, beyond the middle subconic, attenuated; *culmen* carinated between the nostrils, then rounded, arched towards the tip; the *mandible* marginated on the edges, inclined at the tip.
Nares maximæ, suprà et postice membranâ clausæ.	*Nostrils* very large, above and behind closed by a membrane.
Alæ brevissimæ.	*Wings* very short.
Pedes elongati.	*Legs* elongated.

Sp. 1. Br. montana. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p.* 157.

Br. *cærulescente-grisea, subtus pallidior, abdomine albido; remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, externè cærulescente-griseo marginatis.*

Blue-grey Brachypteryx, beneath paler; with the abdomen whitish; the quills and tail-feathers brown, externally edged with blue-grey.

Mountaineer Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. *p.* 124.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches: beak rather stout: nostrils large: plumage in general bluish-grey, paler beneath: belly whitish: quills brown, margined outwardly with blue-grey; tail the same, rounded and longish.

Sp. 2. Br. sepiaria. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 158.

BR. *olivaceo subfulvescens, subtus dilutior; gulâ abdominisque medio albidis.*

Fulvous-olive Brachypteryx, paler beneath; with the throat and middle of the abdomen whitish.

Batavian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 125.

INHABITS Java. Length five inches: plumage in general fulvous-olive, paler beneath: chin and middle of the belly whitish: vent testaceous bay-colour: quills and tail brownish-bay, externally more inclined to bay, the two middle feathers of an uniform hue.

GENUS CIV.—SYLVIA, Wolf. WARBLER.

Rostrum gracile, subdepressum, basi subrectum, versus apicem plus minusve inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* recta, integra.

Beak slender, subdepressed, nearly straight at the base, more or less inclined towards the tip; the *lower mandible* straight, entire.

FICEDULA, Beckstein.

THESE are solitary birds; they build usually in holes, and subsist on insects, worms, and berries.

Sp. 1. Sy. Rubecula. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 711.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Sy. Suecica. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 660.—Europe.

Sp. 3. Sy. phœnicura. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 670.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. Sy. erithracus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 674.—Sy. Tithys. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 671.—Sy. Gibraltarensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 673.—Sy. atrata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 677.—The south of Europe.

Sp. 5. Sylvia Ruppeli. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 245. *f.* 1.

Sy? *vertice gulâ colloque anticè nigris, albo marginatis; corpore suprà griseo, infrà albo; lateribus cinereis; rectrice exteriore utrinque albâ, basi maculâ nigrâ.*

Warbler with the crown, throat, and neck in front black, margined with white; the body above grey, beneath white; the irides ash-colour; the outer quill on each side white, with a black spot at the base.

Inhabits Candia. Length five inches: the male has the top of the head, the throat, and fore part of the neck, fine black; sprinkled, during the moulting season, with some white edged feathers: the cheeks are ashy-black: a white line commences at the gape, passes down the sides of the neck, and surrounds the black on the throat: the nape, the mantle, and the back are deep grey: the wings are dusky-brown, but the greater coverts, impending the secondaries, are edged on both webs with whitish-grey: the eight middle tail-feathers are black; the outer on each side is white, with a small black spot at the base; and the second is black, with a large longitudinal white dash at its tip: the under parts of the plumage are white: the sides are of an ashy tinge: the beak is black, with a white dash at the base of the under mandible: the legs are brownish.

Sp. 6. Sy. melanopogon. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 245. *f.* 2.

Sy? *saturate-fusca, vertice strigisque longitudinalibus dorsi nigris; caudâ valdè cuneatâ.*

Deep-brown Warbler with the crown and longitudinal dorsal stripes black; the tail greatly wedged.

Inhabits Italy. Length five inches: beak much compressed, slender, and subulated: wings short: tail moderate: the forehead, top of the head, and occiput sooty black, the lores with a black dash: the eyebrows white: the nape, the back, the rump, and the wings are reddish-brown; each feather on the middle of the back having a broad black stripe down the shaft: the wing-coverts are also dusky-black in the middle: the tail is reddish-brown above and ashy beneath: the throat, a portion of the fore part of the neck, and the middle of the belly are white; the rest of the under parts are brownish: the beak is brown at its base, and black at its tip: the legs are brown.

Sp. 7. Sy? Cayana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 655.—Dauuria.

Sp. 8. Sy? Africana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 615.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Sy? cyanocephala. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 684.—Cayenne.

Sp. 10. Sylvia speciosa. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 293. *f.* 2.

Sy? *saturate-cyanea, infrà cinereo-cærulea, crisso albido; tectricibus inferioribus caudæ castaneo-rufis; alis maculâ albâ.*

Deep-blue Warbler, beneath ashy-blue, with the vent whitish; the lower tail-coverts chesnut-red; a white spot on the wings.

Inhabits Brazil. The prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage of this species is deep blue; which also forms a broad edging to the feathers of the wings and tail; the inner webs of the last being black: the fifth and sixth quills have a

white spot at their base: all the under parts of the plumage are ashy-blue, tinged with whitish towards the vent: the lower tail-coverts are chesnut red, and form a distinguishing character: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 11. Sy? Blackburnia. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 627.—Sylvia lateralis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 659.—North America.

Sp. 12. Sy? coronata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 636.—North America.

Sp. 13. Sy? Sialis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 663.—North America.

GENUS CV.—MELIZOPHILUS, Leach. SONG-BIRD.

Rostrum dèbile, gracillimum.	*Beak* weak, very slender.
Orbitæ nudæ.	*Orbits* naked.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.
Cauda subelongata cuneiformis.	*Tail* elongated, wedged.

THE species of this genus inhabit damp, marshy, and barren places; and flirt their tails after the manner of the Wagtails.

Sp. 1. Me. Dartfordiensis.

Sylvia Dartfordiensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 717. *pl.* 56.—Sylvia Provincialis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 211.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Me? subalpinus.—Sylvia subalpina. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 214.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 6. *f.* 2.; 251. *f.* 2, 3.—Subalpine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 87.

ME? *cinereo-plumbeus, mento, gulâ, pectore hypochondriisque vinaceo-rufis; ventris medio albido; rostri baso fasciâque gulari albis.*

Ashy-lead coloured Song-bird with the chin, throat, breast, and irides vinaceous-red; the middle of the belly whitish; the base of the beak and fascia on the throat white.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length six inches: the beak is feeble and straight: the orbits are naked and red: the adult male in the spring has the top of the head, the cheeks, the nape, and the back of an ashy-leaden blue, more or less tinged with ashy-brown, according to the season: the base of the beak, and a band on the sides of the throat, white: the chin, throat, and breast, vinaceous-red, varied in some periods with whitish: the middle of the belly whitish: the sides more or less vinaceous: the wings are of a dusky-ash edged with reddish-ash: the tail is black, or dusky-brown; the lateral feather white on its outer web towards the tip; the rest, except the two middle ones, with the tip white: the base of the lower mandible of the beak is yellowish, the rest deep brown. The female has the upper parts less pure in colour: the white band on the side of the throat is less distinct: the throat is whitish: the breast slightly tinged with vinaceous-red: the sides less distinctly vinaceous, and the under parts whitish.

Sp. 3. Me? sardus.

Me? *cinereus, capite saturatiore; femoribus rufescentibus; ventris medio vinaceo-albido; alis caudâque nigricantibus; rectrice exteriore utrinque albo marginatâ.*

Cinereous Songbird, with the head deeper; the thighs reddish; the middle of the belly vinaceous-white; the wings and tail dusky; the outer feather of the last on each side edged with white.

Sylvia sarda. *Marmora. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 204. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 24. *f.* 2.—Marmora Warbler. *Lath Gen. Hist.* vii. 39.

Inhabits Sardinia. Length five inches: orbits of a vermilion colour: crown, cheeks, and fore part of

the neck, dusky-ash colour, deepest on the forehead, and about the eyes: back and rump dusky-ash: nape, sides of the neck, breast, and flanks paler in colour, inclining to rufous on the thighs: middle of the belly white, tinged with vinaceous: wings and tail dusky; the outer feathers of the latter edged with white: legs yellowish. The female has the plumage of a lighter colour, and is dusky-ash between the beak and eye.

GENUS CVI.—MALURUS, Vieillot. SOFT-TAIL.

Rostrum gracillimum, rectum, integrum, brevissimum; *mandibula superior* vix arcuata.	*Beak* very slender, straight, entire, short; the *upper mandible* scarcely arched.
Nares basales, laterales.	*Nostrils* basal, lateral.
Rictus ciliatus.	*Gape* ciliated.
Tarsi gracillimi.	*Tarsi* very slender.
Digiti exteriores ad articulam secundam connexi.	*Outer toes* united to the second joint.
Alæ brevissimæ, rotundatæ.	*Wings* very short, rounded.
Cauda longissima, gracilis.	*Tail* very long, slender.

These birds inhabit the old world and Australasia: they construct their nest with great ingenuity, of cotton and other filamentous materials.

Sp. 1. Ma. cyaneus.

Sylvia cyanea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 754. *pl.* 58.—Van Dieman's Land.

Sp. 2. Ma. galactotes. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 65. *f.* 1.

Ma. *rufo-cinereus, strigis latis longitudinalibus nigris notatis; infrà albido-isabellinus; gulâ albâ; rectricibus, duabus mediis exceptis, maculâ nigrâ versus apicem.*

Ashy-red Soft-tail, longitudinally dashed with black; beneath whitish isabella colour; with the throat white; the tail-feathers (the two middle excepted) with a black spot towards the tip.

INHABITS New Holland. The middle of all the feathers of the upper parts of the plumage is adorned with a large black longitudinal dash; and the edges are ash, tinged more or less with reddish: the same colour, but more brilliant, forms a broad edging to the quills, and is expanded over the middle tail-feathers: the remainder of the latter are ashy-brown, with a large black spot placed at some distance from their tip, which is black: the throat is white: the rest of the under parts is of a whitish-isabella colour: the beak and the legs are yellow.

Sp. 3. Ma. gularis.

Muscicapa malachura. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 407. La Queue gazée. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. 130. *f.* 2.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Ma. pectoralis.

Turdus brachypterus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 221.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Ma. magnificus. *Temm.*

Sp. 6. Ma. marginalis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 65. *f.* 2.

MA. *suprà fuscus, pennarum marginibus pallidioribus aut rufescentibus, infrà, gulâ, superciliisque albis; pectore abdomineque fusco maculato.*

Soft-tail, above brown, with the edges of the feathers paler or reddish; the under parts, throat, and eyebrows white; the breast and abdomen spotted with brown.

INHABITS Java. Tail very long and much wedged; the outer feathers on each side being one inch and nine lines (French) long, and three of the middle four inches and a half: the feathers of the back and wings

are edged with whitish-brown or reddish, with their centres dusky-brown: the rest of the upper parts is brownish, with small brown stripes: the tail and the quills are ashy-brown; the throat, the eyebrows, and the under parts are white, with a belt of dusky points on the breast: the thighs as well as the abdomen are of an isabella tint, marked with a brown stripe in the middle of each feather: the legs and the upper mandible of the beak are brown, the under mandible white.

Sp. 7. Ma. longicaudus.
Sylvia longicauda. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 756.—India.

Sp. 8. Ma. Capensis.
Sylvia macroura. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 724.—Le Capolier. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *p.* 129, 130. *f.* 11.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Ma. subflava.
Sylvia subflava. *Steph. v.* x. 611.—Le Citrin. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 127.—Africa.

Sp. 10. Ma. Africanus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 170.—Sylvia Africana. *Steph. v.* x. 615.—Le Fluteur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl.* 112.—Africa.

Sp. 11. Ma. diophrys.

MA. *ferrugineo-fuscus subtus albidus, vertice rufo; suprà infràque oculos strigâ nigrâ; caudâ valdè cuneatâ.*

Rusty-brown Soft-tail, beneath whitish; with the crown rufous; a black stripe above and beneath the eyes; the tail greatly wedged.

Le double Sourcil. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* vii. *pl.* 128. *f.* 1, 2.—Motacilla diophrys. *Shaw, Nat. Misc.* xxiii. *pl.* 973.—Double streaked Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 44.

INHABITS Africa. Length six inches and a half: beak rather stout, dusky black; crown of the head deep rufous: plumage above pale ferruginous brown, beneath dirty-white, with a tinge of rufous on the

flanks and under the tail: on each side of the head two streaks of black, the one above the eyes, the second beneath it, in the direction of the jaw: tail much wedged: the two middle feathers three inches long, the outer not more than three quarters of an inch; all of them pointed at the edges: legs dusky black.

GENUS CVII.—SYNALLAXIS, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, acutum, valdè compressum, basi glabrum; *mandibula superior* subarcuata, *inferior* recta.	*Beak* slender, acute, much compressed, its base glabrous; the *upper mandible* rather arcuated, the *lower* straight.
Rictus glaber.	*Gape* smooth.
Nares basales, oblongæ, basi plumosi.	*Nostrils* basal, oblong, plumose at the base.
Pedes mediocres, validi, digiti exteriores æquales, ad medii basin connexi.	*Legs* moderate, stout, the outer *toes* equal, connected at the base to the middle.
Alæ brevissimæ, rotundatæ, remex secunda brevissima.	*Wings* very short, rounded, the second quill shortest.
Cauda longissima, cuneata, rectricibus latis acuminatis.	*Tail* very long, wedged, its feathers broad and pointed.

THE birds of this genus are all natives of America: like those of the last genus, they usually construct their nests with great art.

Sp. 1. Sy. rutilans. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 227. *f.* 1.

SY. *suprà ventre inferiore crissoque rufo-olivaceis; capite, lateribus colli, pectore, tectricibusque alarum castaneo-rufis; gulâ maculâ nigrâ.*

SYNALLAXIS RUTILANS.

Synallaxis with the upper parts, lower belly, and vent rufous-olive; the head, sides of the neck, breast, and wing-coverts chesnut-red; the throat with a black spot.

BEAK stout, silvery at its base and black at the tip; the forehead, eyebrows, cheeks, sides of the neck, the breast, and wing-coverts bright chesnut-red: throat with a longitudinal black spot: wings dusky, edged with chesnut: tail plain dusky: the upper parts of the body, the lower belly and vent, are olive, shaded with deep red.

Sp. 2. Sy. albescens. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 227. *f.* 2.

Sy. *cinereo-olivaceus, subtus albus; vertice occipiteque rufis; gulâ albidâ; ventre lateribusque rufescentibus.*

Ashy-olive Synallaxis, beneath white; with the crown and occiput red; the throat whitish; the belly and sides reddish.

UPPER mandible of the beak black, lower whitish: throat white, shaded with black: the chin, middle of the abdomen, and the vent white: the rest of the belly and the sides of the body reddish-ash: the top of the head and occiput bright-red: lesser wing-coverts tinged with the same hue: the forehead, eyebrows, and cheeks are deep grey: the nape, the back, the wings, and tail-feathers are ashy-olive: tail broad and long.

Sp. 3. Sy. garrula.

Sy. *fuscus, infrà albescentibus; plumis frontalibus rigidis, acuminatis, rufis; strigis ante et pone oculos albescentibus; caudâ mediocri, rotundatâ.*

Brown Synallaxis, whitish beneath; with the frontal feathers stiff, pointed and rufous; a stripe before and behind the eyes whitish; the tail moderate, rounded.

Malurus garrulus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 138.

Mr. Swainson says the colours of this bird are altogether plain: but it is remarkable for its very singular nest, which is built in low trees, formed externally of dried sticks, without any neatness, and is usually three or four feet long, resembling at a distance a thick twist of bean-stalks thrown in the branches by accident: sometimes two of these nests appear as if joined together, and there is an opening on the side, besides one at the top.

Sp. 4. Sy. cinerascens. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 227. *f.* 3.

Sy. *cinereo-olivaceus, infrà griseo-cinereus; mento albo nigroque maculato; collo anticè nigro; alis caudâque rufescentibus.*

Ashy-olive Synallaxis, beneath greyish-ash; with the chin spotted with black and white; the neck black in front; the wings and tail reddish.

Beak small and black: all the upper parts of the plumage are ashy-olive: the wings and the tail are reddish: the chin is spotted with black and white: the fore part of the neck is black: all the under parts of the plumage are greyish-ash: the tail is greatly wedged, and the shafts of the feathers elongated.

Sp. 5. Sy. tecellata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 311. *f.* 1.

Sy. *fuscus ochraceo varius et nigricante striatus; ventre albo; verticè pectoreque rufis; lateribus crissoque rufo-flavis; collo anticè flavo nigro alboque tessellato.*

Brown Synallaxis varied with ochraceous, and striped with dusky; the crown and belly white; the sides and vent rufous-yellow; the neck in front tessellated with yellow, black, and white.

Length seven inches: remarkable for its various colours: the fore part of the neck has four nearly square spots, of which the one on the throat is fine

yellow: beneath this is a large black space, with a white space on each side: the top of the head and the bend of the wing are chesnut-red: the rest of the upper parts and the feathers of the wings and tail are brown, varied with deep ochraceous, and dashed with dusky: the tail is very long, conical, with brown shafts: the middle of the belly is white; the breast is clear red; and the sides as well as the vent are reddish-yellow.

Sp. 6. Sy. setaria. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 311. *f.* 2.

Sy? *capite subcristato, pennis frontalibus nigris medio albâ; pone oculos strigâ albâ; dorso, alis, caudâque rufis; collo anticè pectoreque albis, pennis fusco marginatis.*

Synallaxis with the head slightly crested, its feathers and those of the forehead black, with the middle white; behind the eyes a white stripe; the back, wings, and tail red; the neck in front and breast white, the feathers edged with brown.

Length seven inches: the head is adorned with a slight crest; the feathers of which it is composed, as well as those of the forehead, are black, with a white stripe in the direction of the shaft: behind the eyes is a small white streak: the fore part of the neck and the breast is white, the feathers finely edged with brown: the belly is dull reddish-white: the vent tinged with red: the nape and sides of the neck are ashy striated with whitish: the back, wings, and tail are lively red: the greater quills are dusky, and the tail-feathers are dusky on their inner webs, except the three lateral ones, which are entirely rufous: the under mandible of the beak is white at the base.

Sp. 7. Sy? stenura.

Sy? *ferrugineo-rufus suprà nigro striatus; fronte, loris, fasciâque oculari albis; capite et nuchâ pennis nigris albo marginatis.*

Rusty-red Synallaxis streaked with black above; with the forehead, lores, and stripe through the eyes white; the head and nape with black feathers edged with white.

Muscicapa stenura. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f.* 3.

Length four inches: the forehead, lores, and a band, in which the eyes are placed, are pure white: the head and nape are clothed with black feathers, which are banded with white: the prevailing colour of the rest of the plumage is rusty-red, the upper parts being dashed with black: the throat and the middle of the belly are whitish-yellow: the tail is dusky edged with white: the beak and the legs are black.

GENUS CVIII.—TROGLODYTES, Cuvier. WREN.

Rostrum gracile, integrum, rectum, aut paulò curvatum: *mandibulæ* æquales.	*Beak* slender, entire, straight, or a little curved; the *mandibles* equal.
Alæ breves, rotundatæ.	*Wings* short, rounded.
Cauda ascendens.	*Tail* ascending.
Pollex brevis.	*Hind-toe* short.

Sp. 1. Tr. Europæus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 763. *pl.* 60.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Tr. furvus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 764.—North America.

GENUS CIX.—REGULUS, Cuvier. GOLD-CREST.

Rostrum gracillime, breve, rectum, lateratim subcompressum: *mandibula superior* versus apicem tenuitèr laciniata.	*Beak* very slender, short, straight, slightly compressed laterally: the *upper mandible* slightly laciniated towards the tip.
Nares pennis duabus recumbentibus tectæ.	*Nostrils* covered with two recumbent feathers.

A. *Capite cristato.* *A.* Head crested.

Sp. 1. Re. vulgaris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 758. *pl.* 59.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Re. Calendulus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 760.—North America.

B. *Capite haud cristato.* *B.* Head not crested.

Sp. 3. Re? Trochylus. Cuvier.
Sylvia Trochilus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 742.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. Re? hypolais.
Sylvia hypolais. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 746.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 5. Re? Sylvicolus.
Sylvia Sylvicola. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 748. *pl.* 57.—Sylvia Sibilatrix. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 245. *f.* 3.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 6. Re? Nattererii.

Re? *cinereo-fuscus, subtus albus; dorso olivaceo; alis caudâque nigricante-cinereis; pennarum marginibus viridescentibus; suprà oculos strigâ latâ albâ.*

Ashy-brown Gold-crest? beneath white; with the back olivaceous; the wings and tail dusky-ash; the edges of the feathers greenish; above the eyes a broad white stripe.

Sylvia Nattererii. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 227.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 24. *f.* 3.—Natterer's Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 40.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length four inches and a quarter: beak brown, the lower mandible white: crown and nape ashy-brown: back and lesser wing-coverts the same, with an olive tinge: over the eyes a broad white streak: all the under parts clear white: quills and tail dusky-ash, with the edges of the feathers greenish: legs deep ash. The female differs in being of a paler cast.

Sp. 7. Re? rufus.
Sylvia rufa. *Steph.* x. *p.* 668.—Europe.

Sp. 8. Re? æstivus.
Sylvia æstiva. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 750.—North America.

Sp. 9. Re? pensilis.
Sylvia pensilis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 628.—St. Domingo.

Sp. 10. Re? mystaceus.
Sylvia Trichas. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 682.—North America.

Sp. 11. Re? Canadensis.
Sylvia cærulescens. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 651.—North America.

Sp. 12. Re? Mauritianus.
Sylvia Mauritiana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 665.—The Isle of France.

Sp. 13. Re? thoracicus.
Motacilla thoracica. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 562. *pl.* 50.—Africa.

Sp. 14. Re? Guira.
Sylvia Guira. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 691.—Brazil.

Sp. 15. Re? annulosus.
Sylvia annulosa. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 164, 165?—Sylvia palpebrosa. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 293. *f.* 3?—Sylvia Madagascariensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 720.—Southern parts of the old world.

GENUS CX.—ÆGITHINA. Vieillot.

Rostrum longiusculum, validiusculum, magis minusve arcuatim deflexum, cylindricum, versus apicem emarginatum.	*Beak* elongated, rather stout, more or less arched and deflexed, cylindric, emarginate towards the tip.
Alæ breves; *remex* prima secunda brevior.	*Wings* short; the first *quill* shorter than the second.

Sp. 1. Æg. leucoptera? *Vieillot.*
ÆG. *suprà olivaceo-virens, subtus flava; vertice atro; rectricibus exterioribus apice albis; rostro nigricante; pedibus fuscis.*

Ægithina above olive-green; beneath yellow; with the crown dark-coloured; the outer tail-feathers white at the tip, the beak dusky, the legs brown.

Sylvia leucoptera. *Steph. Gen. Zool. v.* x. *p.* 753?

INHABITS North America.

GENUS CXI.—BUDYTES, Cuvier.

Rostrum gracile, cylindricum, rectum; *mandibula superior* inter nares angulata, apice laciniata.	*Beak* slender, cylindric, straight; the *upper mandible* angulated between the nostrils, its tip laciniated.
Pennæ scapulariæ longiores.	*Scapulary feathers* long.
Cauda elongata.	*Tail* elongated.
Tarsi elevati.	*Tarsi* elevated.
Unguis posticus pollicem longiùs, arcuatus.	*Hinder claw* longer than the *toe*, arcuated.

Sp. 1. Bu. flava.

Motacilla flava. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 560.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Bu. boarula.

Motacilla boarula. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 554. *pl.* 49.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

THERE are several other species of this genus, but I have not been able to identify them.

GENUS CXII.—MOTACILLA Auctorum. WAGTAIL.

Rostrum gracile, cylindricum, rectum; *mandibula superior* inter nares angulata, apice laciniata.	*Beak* slender, cylindric, straight; the *upper mandible* angulated between the nostrils, its tip laciniated.

Pennæ scapulariæ longiores.	*Scapulary feathers* long.
Unguis posticus pollicem brevior, ferè rectus.	*Hinder claw* shorter than the *toe*, nearly straight.
Tarsi elevati.	*Tarsi* elevated.
Cauda elongata.	*Tail* elongated.

Sp. 1. Mo. alba. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 545.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Mo. cinerea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 550.—Europe.

Sp. 3. Mo. variegata.

Mo. *niger, corpore subtus, superciliis, fasciâ longitudinali alarum rectricibusque exterioribus albis.*

Black Wagtail, with the body beneath, eyebrows, a longitudinal fascia on the wings, and the outer tail-feathers white.

Pied Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vi. *p.* 320. *pl.* civ.

Inhabits India. In size and shape allied to M. alba: general colour black: from the forehead a broad streak of white passes over the eye to the nape on each side: beneath from the breast white: a broad band of white passes longitudinally through the middle of the wings: the two middle tail-feathers black, the others white: tail rounded at the end: beak and legs dusky.

Sp. 4. Mo. australis.

Mo. *ardosiaco-niger, infrà flavo-alba; fronte utrinque gulâ maculâque pone oculos albidis; rectricibus exterioribus albis; caudâ cuneatâ.*

Slaty-black Wagtail, beneath yellowish-white; with the forehead on each side, the throat, and spot behind the eyes whitish; the outer tail-feathers white; tail wedged.

Southern Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vi. *p.* 322. *pl.* civ*.

Inhabits New Holland. Length nearly seven inches: beak black: irides hazel: head, neck, and

back, for the most part slaty-black: on each side of the forehead, from the nostrils, a patch of white, communicating with the chin, which is also white: behind the eye another white patch: under parts from the breast yellowish-white: wing-coverts white, marked with longish dusky spots: quills brown: tail long, cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and a half long, the exterior one inch and a half; colour dusky, with the ends more or less pale, or whitish, the two outer wholly white: legs long, blue-black.

GENUS CXIII.—ENICURUS, Temminck.

Rostrum elongatum, basi latiùs, versus medium subitò compressum, attenuatum, apice abruptè curvato.	*Beak* elongated, broad at the base, suddenly compressed towards the tip, attenuated, the tip abruptly curved.
Nares in sulco sitæ, membranâ elevatâ.	*Nostrils* placed in a groove, with an elevated membrane.
Unguis posticus robustus, brevis, curvatus; *tarsi* graciles, elevati.	*Hinder claw* robust, short, curved; *tarsi* slender, elevated.
Cauda furcata.	*Tail* forked.

Two species have been discovered of this genus; both of them inhabit Java: their manners greatly resemble those of the Wagtails: they live solitary on the borders of rivers or mountain torrents, pursuing with rapidity insects and worms, upon which they subsist: they flirt their tail like the above-mentioned birds.

Sp. 1. En. coronatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 113.

En. *atra, pileo cristato, ventre, uropygio, fasciâ, alarum rectricibus extimis totis, ceteris apicibus niveis; caudâ longissimâ.*

Dark-coloured Enicurus, with the pileus crested, and with the belly, rump, bar on the wings, outer tail-feathers entirely, and tips of the rest snow-white; the tail very long.

Motacilla speciosa. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 155.

Length of the body four inches and a half, and of the tail six inches:—"the extremity of the quill-feathers has a slight cast of brown; the head, except the crest, the back, neck, breast, upper part of the abdomen, and the interior tail-feathers, are most intensely black, exhibiting, when exposed to a strong light, a lustre of blue: at the extremity of three or four of the secondary wing-feathers is a very narrow band of white: the feathers of the hypochondriæ are elongated and delicately villous: the beak is black; the feet are flesh-coloured."—*Horsfield.*

Sp. 2. En. velatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 160.

En. *suprà ardosiaco-niger; subtus albus; mento colloque anticè nigris; fronte fasciâ albâ; alis nigris basi albo; caudâ nigrâ; rectricibus externis totis reliquis basi, intermediisque apice, albis.*

Enicurus above slaty-black; beneath white; with the chin and neck in front black; a white frontal band; the wings black, white at the base; the tail black; its outer feathers entirely, the rest at the base, and the tips of the middle ones, white.

Considerably less than the former species: forehead with a white band, which extends from eye to eye: all the upper parts of the head, the cheeks, the nape, the upper half of the back and the scapulars are slaty-black: the chin, and a portion of the fore

ENICURUS CORONATUS.

part of the neck, are plain black, extending on the sides of the latter to the nape: the rest of the front of the neck, the breast, all the under parts, and the rump are pure white: the sides are of a slaty hue: the wings are black, with the base of the feathers white: the two lateral tail-feathers on each side, as well as the base of all the others, are white; the rest of the feathers are black, except the tips of the two intermediate ones, which are white: the beak is black, with short velvety black feathers at its base: and the legs are flesh-colour. The female differs in having the top of the head of an ashy-brown: the throat whitish, and the dusky hue on the back more ashy than in the male.

GENUS CXIV.—MEGALURUS, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, rectum, validiusculum, subcompressum, valdè gradatim attenuatum; *culmen* rotundatum, inter nares carinatum.

Alæ cauda breviores.

Pedes validi; *tarsi* elongati; *digiti* laterales æquales, *medius* longus.

Beak moderate, straight, rather stout, slightly compressed, very gradually attenuated; *culmen* rounded, carinated between the nostrils.

Wings shorter than the tail.

Legs stout; *tarsi* elongated; the *lateral toes* equal, the *middle* long.

Sp. 1. Me. palustris. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. *p.* 159.

Me. *fuscus, dorso griseo-testaceo vario; capite griseo et fuscescente vario; subtus albidus, pectore tenuiter fusco strigato.*

Brown Megalurus with the back varied with testaceous-grey; the head variegated with grey and brownish; beneath whitish, with the breast lightly striped with brown.

Fenny Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. *p.* 125.

Inhabits Java. Length nine inches: beak rather stout: plumage brown, mixed on the back with testaceous-grey: head varied with brownish-grey; beneath whitish: breast slightly streaked with brown: tail elongated and wedged: legs rather stout.

GENUS CXV.—ANTHUS, Beckstein. PIPIT.

Rostrum basi glabrum, gracile, rectum, subcylindricum, marginibus versus mediis introrsum deflexis; *mandibula superior* ad apicem emarginata, *inferiorem* longius.	*Beak* glabrous at the base, slender, straight, rather cylindric, the edges towards the middle internally deflexed; the *upper mandible* emarginate at the tip and longer than the *lower*.
Unguis posticus arcuatus, aut rectus.	*Hinder claw* arcuated, or straight.
Remex secunda elongata, integra.	*Second quill* long, entire.

This genus is divisible into two sections; the first having the hind claw much arcuated, and the birds contained therein frequently perching, while those of the second have the claw of a true Lark, and usually reside upon the ground.

Sp. 1. An. trivialis.
Alauda sepiaria. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 542.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. An. agrestis.
Alauda agrestis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 527.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

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Sp. 3. An. pratensis.
Alauda pratensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 540.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. An. campestris.
Alauda Mosellana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 523.—The south of Europe.

Sp. 5. An. Capensis.
Alauda Capensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 510.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 6. An. rufus.
Alauda rufa. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 519.—South America.

Sp. 7. An. fulvus.
Alauda fulva. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 516.—South America.

Sp. 8. An. ruber.
Alauda rubra. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 517.—North America.

Sp. 9. An. Richardi. *Vieill. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 263. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 101. jun. *Vigors, Zool. Journ. v.* 1. *p.* 411. *pl.* 14.

AN. *olivaceo-fuscus, albido nigroque varius; subtus albidus; pectore rufescente maculis nigris; rectricibus duabus externis albo-marginatis; pedibus hallucisque ungue longissimis.*

Olive-brown Pipit varied with whitish and black; beneath whitish; with the breast reddish spotted with black; the two outer tail-feathers margined with white; the legs and hinder claw very long.

Alauda rubra, var. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 518?—Richard's Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vi. *p.* 294.

INHABITS Britain and Southern Europe. Length six inches and a half: upper mandible of the beak brown, the lower yellowish: irides brown: top of the head, back, and scapulars brown, the feathers deeper in the middle, with the edges and tips paler: a pale streak over the eyes: the throat and belly white: breast light rufous, with a band of broad lance-shaped spots: sides pale rufous: wings and tail blackish,

edged with yellowish-white: outer tail-feathers entirely white; on the adjoining one a large conical white spot: legs long, yellowish: length of the hind toes and claws one inch.

Sp. 16. An. petrosus.
Alauda obscura. *Steph.* v. x. *p.* 536.—England.

GENUS CXVI.—SAXICOLA, Beckstein. WHEATEAR.

Rostrum basi altiùs quam latum, rectum, inter nares angulosum, ad apicem incurvatum; *mandibula inferior* superiorem brevior, recta, obtusa.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ.
Remex secunda longissima.

Beak higher than broad at the base, straight, angulated between the nostrils, incurved at the tip: the *lower mandible* shorter than the upper, straight, obtuse.

Wings with a spurious quill.
Second quill longest.

Oenanthe, Vieillot.—Vitiflora, Stephens.

These are lively birds, and stand high on their legs: they build on the ground, and are insectivorous.

Sp. 1. Sa. cachinans. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2. *Edit.* i. 236.—Turdus leucurus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 230. *pl.* 22.—Spain.

Sp. 2. Sa. œnanthe. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 237.—Vi. œnanthe. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 565.—England and Europe.

Sp. 3. Sa. stapazina. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 239.—Vi. rufa. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 569.—Europe.

Sp. 4. Sa. aurita. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 241.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 257. *f.* 1.

Sa. *suprà pallide rufa, infrà alba; fasciâ oculari nigrâ; alis rectricibusque duabus intermediis nigris, ceteris albis apicibus nigris.*

Wheatear above pale rufous, beneath white; with a black stripe through the eyes; the wings and two middle tail-feathers black; the rest white, with black tips.

Black-eared Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p.* 56.

Inhabits Southern Europe. Length six inches and a quarter: the general colour of the plumage above pale rufous, beneath white: through the eye, from the beak, a broad black patch, which extends over the ears: tail for three-fourths of the length white, the rest black; but the wings and middle tail-feathers are black, and the outermost chiefly so: beak and legs black. The female has the patch on the ears dusky, marked with rufous: nape and back rufous-brown: throat dirty white: breast pale rufous: the rest of the plumage nearly as in the male.

Sp. 5. Sa. leucomela. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 243. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 257. *f.* 3.—Muscicapa leucomela. *Steph. v.* x. 328.—Muscicapa melanoleuca. *Steph. v.* x. 328.—Eastern Europe.

Sp. 6. Sa. leucothoa. *Cuvier.*
Vi. leucorrhoa. *Steph. v.* x. 574. *pl.* 52.—Africa.

Sp. 7. Sa. Hottentotta.
Vi. Hottentotta. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 573.—L'imitateur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 181. male; 182. young.—Africa.

Sp. 8. Sa. familiaris.

Sa. *griseo-fusca, infrà pallidiore; pectore, hypochondriis, auribus uropygioque rufis; rectricibus duabus intermediis totis fuscis, reliquis fuscis rufo marginatis.*

Grey-brown Wheatear, paler beneath; with the breast, flanks, ears, and rump rufous; the two middle tail-feathers entirely brown, the rest brown edged with rufous.

Traquet familier. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 183.—Familiar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 100.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Plumage in general grey-brown, slightly tinged with rufous; deeper on the upper parts: the breast and flanks, ears and rump, rufous: the two middle tail-feathers brown, the others the same, with the outer edges rufous: legs black: beak and eye brown. Female rather less.

Sp. 9. Sa. montana.

SA. *nigra, ventre, humeris, tectricibus caudæ margineque exterior rectricium exteriorum basi albis.*

Black Wheatear with the belly, shoulders, tail-coverts, and outer margins of the exterior tail-feathers at the base, white.

Traquet montagnard. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. v.* iv. *pl.* 184. *f.* 2. Namaqua Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 102.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak and legs black: eye reddish-brown: plumage in general black, except the belly, shoulders, upper and under tail-coverts, and the outer margins of the exterior tail-feathers from the base, which are white. The young are wholly of a fine grey, inclined to blue above: quills grey on the edges: the two middle tail-feathers black, the others partly white: rump and shoulders whitish-grey: beak and legs brown. After the second moult the crown and nape become grey: back, wing-coverts, chin, throat, and breast black; shoulders mixed with white: the rest as above.

Sp. 10. Sa. pileata.

Vi. pileata. *Steph. v.* x. 568.—Africa.

Sp. 11. Sa. formicivora.

Sa. *fusca infrà pallidiore, pennarum margine rufo, mento albido, maculà humerali albâ.*

Brown Wheatear, beneath paler; with the feathers edged with rufous; the chin whitish; the shoulder with a white spot.

Traquet Fourmillier. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. v.* iv. *pl.* 186, 187.

Inhabits Southern Africa. Length six inches and a half: beak stout, black: general colour of the plumage brown, beneath paler; the feathers edged with pale rufous: chin nearly white: on the shoulders a white patch. Female smaller, brown; without the white on the shoulders.

Sp. 12. Sc. caprata.
Sylvia caprata. *Steph. v.* x. 630.—Luzonia.

Sp. 13. Sa. fulicata.
Sylvia fulicata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 616.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 14. Sc. Philippensis.
Sylvia Philippensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 616.—Le Traquet patre. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl.* 180.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 15. Sa. Rubicola. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 246.—Sylvia Rubicola. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 709. *pl.* 58.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 16. Sa. Rubetra. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 249.—Sylvia Rubetra. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 706.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 17. Sa. sperata.
Sylvia sperata. *Steph. v.* x. 708.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 18. Sa. melanura. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 257. *f.* 2.

Sa. *obscure-cinerea, subtus albido-cinerea; alis fuscescentibus; caudâ rotundatâ nigrâ.*

Dull ash-coloured Wheatear, beneath whitish-ash; with the wings brownish; the tail rounded, black.

Inhabits Arabia. Length five inches and a half: all the upper parts of the plumage are dull-ash; and

the under parts whitish-ash: the wings are slightly tinged with brown: the tail is a little rounded, and entirely black: the beak and legs are black.

FAMILY V.—PIPRIDÆ.

Rostrum *breve aut elongatum, dilatatum, gracile vel robustum, basi magis minusve trigonum:* rictus *ciliatus, plerumque amplissimus:* pedes *simplices,* digitis *tribus anticis, uno postico.*

The Pipridæ have the *beak* short or elongated, dilated, slender or robust, base more or less trigonal: the *gape* ciliated, frequently very wide: the *legs* simple, with three *toes* before and one behind.

The birds contained in this family differ very considerably from each other in habit; those of the six first genera more immediately approximating to the Sylviadæ, and the rest gradually receding from that group, and resembling the Merulidæ or Todidæ. Those of the former group usually devour insects and grains, are very lively, fly and creep incessantly among the branches of trees, frequently attack other birds, lay a great number of eggs, and mostly reside in the temperate regions of the old world. The others live more exclusively upon fruits and berries, and lay but few eggs, in some instances only two; and generally reside in the warmer regions of the new world.

GENUS CXVII.—ÆGITHALUS, Vigors.

Rostrum subelongatum, tenue, rectum, acutum, conicum, basi subtrigonum; culmine inter plumas capitis retrorsum extendente.

Beak rather elongated, slender, straight, acute, conic, subtrigonal at the base; the beak extended among the feathers of the head.

Nares setis opertis.
Alæ mediocres, rotundatæ; remige primâ brevissimâ, secundâ et septimâ æqualibus, tertiâ, quartâ, et quintâ ferè æqualibus longissimis, sextâ paulò breviore.
Pedes mediocres.
Cauda mediocris, subfurcata.

Nostrils clothed with bristles.
Wings moderate, rounded, with the first *quill* very short, the second and seventh equal, the third, fourth, and fifth nearly equal and longest, the sixth rather shorter.
Legs moderate.
Tail moderate, a trifle forked.

This genus, characterized by my friend Mr. Vigors in the second volume of the Zoological Journal, has the beak more slender and pointed than the Titmice; and in the construction of its nest it exhibits more ingenuity than those birds.

Sp. 1. Æg. pendulinus.
Parus pendulinus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 66.—Parus Narboniensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 68.—Europe.

Sp. 2. Æg. Capensis.
Parus Capensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 48.—Southern Africa.

GENUS CXVIII.—PARUS, Linné. TITMOUSE.

Rostrum basi plumulis antrorsum directis instructum, subrobustum, utrinque subcompressum vel subovale, persæpe gracillimum, acutissimum: *mandibula superior* recta, inclinata; *inferior* apice rotundato aut acuto.

Beak furnished at its base with small feathers pointing forwards, somewhat robust, a little compressed on each side, or somewhat oval, often very slender, and acute; the *upper mandible* straight, inclined; the *lower* rounded or acute at the tip.

A. *Caudâ breve.*
A. With the tail short.

Sp. 1. Pa. major. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 37.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Pa. ater. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 57. *pl.* 6.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. Pa. palustris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 56.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 4. Pa. cæruleus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 40.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 5. Pa. cristatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 64.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Pa. cyanus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 39.—Pa. knjaescik. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 45.—Northern Europe.

Sp. 7. Pa. Sibiricus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 44.—Pa. Lathami. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 45?—Siberia.

Sp. 8. Pa. atriceps. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) *v.* xiii. 160. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 287. *f.* 2.

Pa. *cærulescente-griseus, subtus albidus; capite cæruleo-atro, malis albis.*

Blue-grey Titmouse, beneath whitish; with the head dark-blue; the cheeks white.

Javan Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 251.

Inhabits Java. Length five inches and a half. plumage above bluish-grey, beneath whitish: head blue-black: cheeks white: tail consists of twelve feathers, the exterior of which are white: the next tipped with white; and the interior uniform in colour with the rest of the plumage.

Sp. 9. Pa. atricapillus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 52.—Pa. Hudsonicus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 53.—North America.

Sp. 10. Pa. bicolor. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 65.—North America.

Sp. 11. Pa. furcatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 287. *f.* 1.

Pa? *cinereo-olivaceus, infrà flavus; caudâ furcatâ.*

Olivaceous ash-coloured Titmouse, beneath yellow; with the tail forked.

Tanagra Sinensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 470?

Inhabits China. Length five inches and a quarter: the throat is of a fine citron-yellow, the colour

changing to a golden hue on the breast: the middle of the belly, the under tail-coverts, the lores, and round the eyes, are isabella-yellow: the top of the head and the nape are olivaceous, passing to ash-colour on the top of the back; the rest of the upper parts of the body, the scapulars, two broad dashes resembling whiskers, and the sides are leaden ash-colour: the tail is slightly forked, and is of a deep-ash, with the tip of each feather black: the two greater wing-coverts have a white lunule at the tip: the inner webs of the wing-feathers are dusky, the outer golden-red, with their edges deep yellow: the beak and legs are brown: several crisped feathers clothe the lores and orbits of the eyes, and point forwards: the upper tail-coverts are very long.

B. *Caudâ corpore longiore.*
B. With the tail longer than the body.

Sp. 12. Pa. caudatus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 59.—Britain and Europe.

GENUS CXIX.—CALAMOPHILUS, Leach. REED-BIRD.

Rostrum ferè ut in *Pari*, sed *mandibulâ superiore* apice paulò recurvato.	*Beak* nearly as in the *Titmice*, but the *upper mandible*, at its tip, is somewhat recurved.
Cauda elongata, cuneata.	*Tail* elongated, wedge-shaped.
Pedes gracillimi.	*Legs* very slender.

This genus differs in several minor characters from the Titmice, and the habits of the only species known

are totally distinct: it affects marshy places, and constructs its nest among rushes.

Sp. 1. Ca. biarmicus. *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus. p.* 17.—Parus biarmicus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 62. *pl.* 7.—Britain, and throughout the old continent.

GENUS CXX.—MEGISTINA, Vieillot.

Rostrum subrobustum, basi glabrum, paulò lateratim compressum, suprà convexum, integrum, apice aduncum.	*Beak* somewhat robust, glabrous at the base, a little compressed laterally, convex above, entire, hooked at the tip.
Nares patulæ.	*Nostrils* open.
Unguis posticus longissimus.	*Hind-claw* longest.

Sp. 1. Me. Strömei.
Parus Strömei. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 70.—Norway.

Sp. 2. Me. lugubris.

ME. *vertice gulâ collo anticè lateribusque nigris; nuchâ, dorso scapulisque cinereo-fuscis, alis caudâque fuscis, pennarum margine albido cinereis; temporibus et corpore subtus griseo-albis.*

Megistina with the crown, throat, neck in front, and on the sides, black; the nape, back, and scapulars ashy-brown; the wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with ashy-white; the temples and body beneath greyish-white.

Parus lugubris. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 293.—Lugubrous Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 255.

INHABITS South-eastern Europe. Length six inches: beak and legs deep grey: top of the head black: throat, part of the front, and the sides of the neck, black: nape, back, and scapulars ashy-brown: wings and tail cinereous, the feathers fringed with whitish-ash: tem-

ples and all the under parts of the body greyish-white: irides brown. Greatly allied to the last.

GENUS CXXI.—TYRANNULUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, subgracile, suprà convexum, integrum, apice inclinatum.	*Beak* very short, rather slender, convex above, entire, inclined at the tip.
Remiges prima ad quartam longissimæ.	*First* to the *fourth quills* longest.

Sp. 1. Ty. elatus.

Ty. *cristatus virescens; subtus cinereo-albidus; occipite crissoque pallide flavis; tectricibus alarum margine rectricibusque lateralibus apice albis.*

Crested greenish Tyrannulus, beneath ashy-white; with the occiput and vent pale yellow; the edges of the wing-coverts and lateral tail-feathers white at the tip.

Sylvia elata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.—Le Roitelet-mesange. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. v.* 375.—Gold-naped Wren. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. 205.

Inhabits Cayenne. Less than the common Goldcrest, the beak very short: upper parts of the body brownish-green, inclined to brown on the head: across the back part of the head a bar of jonquil yellow, and rather full of feathers, as is the whole head, and capable of being erected as a crest: wings and tail dusky-green: across the first two pale bars: the second quills have pale edges; and the tail, except the two middle feathers, is tipped with dusky-white: the fore part of the neck pale ash-colour: breast and belly greenish: towards the vent and sides pale yellow: legs dusky.

Sp. 2. Ty. obsoletus.

Ty. *olivaceo-viridis, subtus albidus; capite occipite nuchâque griseis, alis fuscis fasciis duabus macularum rufarum compositis.*

Olive-green Tyrannulus, beneath whitish; with the head, occiput, and nape grey; the wings brown, with two rows of red spots.

Muscicapa obsoleta. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 275. *f.* 1.

Inhabits Brazil. Length about four inches: the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape pure grey: the shoulders, the back, and the edges of the tail-feathers are slightly tinged with greenish: the wings brown, marked with two ranges of reddish spots, and the edges of the quills of a reddish-grey: all the under parts are whitish, with the fore part of the neck tinged with greyish, the side of the breast with deep grey, and the rest with yellowish: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellowish.

Sp. 3. Ty? ventralis.

Ty? *viridescens, infrà flavescente viridis; fronte regione rostri et oculari albo viridique variis; alis fasciis duabus macularum flavarum compositis.*

Greenish Tyrannulus, beneath yellowish-green; with the forehead, the space round the beak and eyes varied with white and green; the wings with two rows of yellow spots.

Muscicapa ventralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 275. *f.* 2.

Inhabits Brazil. Length four inches and a half: the forehead is shaded with small recurved bristles: the beak is long, pointed, and depressed at the base: the upper parts of the body and edges of the wing and tail-feathers are green: the forehead and the space round the beak and eyes are clothed with small feathers, varied with white and greenish: on the wing-coverts are two ranges of small yellowish spots;

the three secondary feathers nearest the body are tipped with similar spots: the chin is tinged with whitish; the rest of the under parts are dull yellow-green.

Sp. 4. Ty? virescens.

Ty? *viridescens, infrà flavescente-viridis; gulâ albidâ.*

Greenish Tyrannulus, beneath yellowish-green; with the throat whitish.

Muscicapa virescens. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 275. *f.* 3.

Inhabits Brazil. Length near five inches: greatly allied to the last, the colours being disposed in the same way: the chief distinction consists in this species wanting the spots on the three secondary quills nearest the body: this has also the tail proportionally longer: the beak stouter, shorter, less depressed, and with fewer bristles. The female is less brilliant in colour.

GENUS CXXII.—PARDALOTUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, subrobustum, basi lateratim dilatatum, integrum, conicum, apice crassum; *mandibula superior* subarcuata; *inferior* subtus convexa.

Beak very short, somewhat robust, the base laterally compressed, entire, conic, its tip thick: the *upper mandible* a little arcuated; the *lower* convex beneath.

These birds are all natives of Australasia and the adjacent islands.

Sp. 1. Pa. punctatus.

Pipra punctata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 30.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Pa. striatus.

Pipra striata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 29. *pl.* 4.—Van Diemen's Land.

Sp. 3. Pa. gularis.

Pipra gularis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 17.—Sylvia hirundinacea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 613.—The Society Islands.

Sp. 4. Pa. superciliosus.

Pipra superciliosa. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 34.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Pa. Australis.

PA. *olivaceo-viridis, dorso fulvo maculato; gulâ pectore tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis; ventre pallide fuscescente; vertice nigro albo maculato; lineâ albâ à nares ad oculos.*

Olive-green Pardalotus, with the back spotted with fulvous; the throat, breast, and under tail-coverts yellow; the belly pale brownish; the crown black, spotted with white; a white line from the nostrils to the eyes.

New Holland Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *f.* 238.

"LENGTH four inches and a half: beak black: the crown black, marked with round white spots: from the nostrils to the eyes a white streak: sides under the eyes, and of the neck to the wing, grey and dusky mixed: the back glossy olive-brown: on the middle of each feather a glossy buff-coloured spot: rump pale tawny, or ferruginous: chin and middle of the neck before, as far as the breast, fine yellow, growing wider as it approaches the latter: belly dirty pale brown, or buff-colour: under tail-coverts fine yellow: wings and tail black; on the ends of the wing-coverts and second quills are white spots: the greater quills fringed with a paler colour at the tips: tail remarkably short, all but the two middle feathers marked at the tips with white: legs dusky. The female with the throat scarcely tinged with yellow."

GENUS CXXIII.—PIPRA Auctorum. MANAKIN.

Rostrum conicum, basi trigonum, versus apicem utrinque compressum, apice aduncum; *mandibula inferior* apice recurvata.
Digiti exteriores ad basin coaliti.

Beak conic, trigonal at the base, compressed on each side towards the tip, the tip bent down: the *lower mandible* recurved at the point.
Outer toes united at the base.

All the Manakins inhabit America: they are remarkable for their brilliant colours: they flock in little troops in damp woods.

Sp. 1. Pi. Pareola. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 14.—Pi. superba. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 14. *var?*—Manakin tijé. *Desmar. Man. et Tang. pl.* 50, 51, 52, 53.

Sp. 2. Pi. aureola. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 22.—Manakin rouge. *Desmar. Man. et Tang. pl.* 54, 55, 56, 57.

Sp. 3. Pi. leucocapilla. *Cuvier.*—Pi. leucocilla. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 24.—Pi. leucocephala. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 25.—Manakin à tête blanche. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl.* 59.

Sp. 4. Pi. erythrocephala. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 23.—Manakin à tête d'or. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl.* 60, 61.

Sp. 5. Pi. rubracapilla. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 54. *f.* 3.—Pi. erythrocephala *β*. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 23.

Sp. 6. Pi. serena. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 26.—Manakin varie. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl.* 62, 64.

Sp. 7. Pi. gutturalis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 26.—Manakin à gorge blanche. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl.* 63, 65.

Sp. 8. Pi. chloris. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 172. *f.* 2.

Pi. *viridis, infrà flavescente-viridis; alis tectricibusque albo maculatis; gulâ ventrisque medio flavis.*

Green Manakin, beneath yellowish-green; with the wings and coverts spotted with white; the throat and middle of the belly yellow.

Length five inches: on the forehead is a brown band: the rest of the head, the region of the eyes, the nape, and all the rest of the upper parts of the body, are fine grass-green: the wing is black, with a double range of whitish spots, forming two transverse bars on the coverts: the greater coverts nearest the body are also spotted with white: the rest of the wing is black, with green edges to all the feathers: the tail-feathers are dusky edged with green and tipped with whitish: on the ear is a patch of ashy-feathers: the throat and the middle of the belly are yellow, and the rest of the under parts are yellowish-green: the back and legs are bluish: the tail is rather long, and a little wedged in shape.

Sp. 9. Pi. pileata. *Natterer.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 172. *f.* 1.

Pi. *castaneo-rufus, infrà rufescente-flavus; pileo occipite nuchâque nigris; fronte nigro fuscoque variegato.*

Chesnut-red Manakin, beneath reddish-yellow; with the pileus, occiput, and nape black; the forehead varied with black and brown.

Length four inches and a half: the male has the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape, plain black: the forehead marbled with black and brown: the cheeks and the eyebrows lively red: the back, scapulars, and the wing and tail-coverts are bright chesnut-red: the wing is black, its middle coverts being tipped with ashy-chesnut, and the quills edged with greenish: the lateral tail-feathers are chesnut-yellow at the base, and pure chesnut at the tip: the six middle feathers are black with brown tips: all the under parts are reddish-yellow: the beak and legs are yellow: the tail is a trifle wedged, and is rather

long. The female has the black on the head tinged with green, and olive-green in lieu of the light chesnut of the male: the wing-coverts are ashy spotted with brighter ash; the edges of the feathers being slightly edged with greenish: the under parts and the tail-feathers are coloured as in the male, but of a paler hue: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellow.

Sp. 10. Pi. strigillata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 54. *f.* 1, 2.

Pi. *dorso alisque viridis; remigibus fuscis pogoniis internis albo marginatis; gulâ viridi-cinereâ; corpore subtus flavescente-albo, fusco striato:* mas: *capite cristâ rufâ.*

Manakin with the back and wings green; the quills brown edged with white on their inner webs; the throat ashy-green; the body beneath yellowish-white, striated with brown; *male* with a red crest.

The male has the top of the head and the occiput ornamented with a beautiful shining red crest: the back and the wings are green: the tail is very short and ashy-green: the quills and the secondaries are brown, with their inner webs edged with white: the throat is ashy-green: and the rest of the under parts are clothed with long, subulated, yellowish-white feathers, with small brown striæ on the edges: the beak is brown: the legs yellowish. The female is destitute of the crest on the head; this part, as well as the back, is green: the under parts of the plumage are tinged with brown and yellow, and the flanks with green.

Sp. 11. Pi. chlorocapilla.

Pi. *suprà cæruleus subtus flavus; capite collo pectoreque viridibus, remigibus fuscis viridi marginatis.*

Manakin above blue, beneath yellow; with the head, neck, and breast green; the quills brown edged with green.
Green-headed Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* vii. *p.* 228. *pl.* cviii.

"Length four inches: beak stout, dusky-black: head, neck, and breast fine pale grass-green: neck behind, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts fine blue: beneath, from the breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, fine golden-yellow: quills dusky edged with green: wing-coverts green, changing in some lights to blue: tail short, a trifle hollowed out at the end; colour dusky, edged with green; the coverts reaching half way on it, and the quills to the same distance: legs pale brown: the under tail-coverts nearly as long as the tail."

Sp. 12. Pi. Manacus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 27.—Manakin goîtreux. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl.* 58.

Sp. 13. Pi. caudata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 15.

Sp. 14. Pi? militaris. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 16. *pl.* 3.

GENUS CXXIV.—RUPICOLA, Brisson.

Rostrum robustum, suprà convexum, ad apicem compressum; *mandibula superior* emarginata, versus apicem adunca; *inferior* recta, acuta.	*Beak* robust, convex above, compressed at the tip: the *upper mandible* emarginate, hooked towards the tip; the *lower* straight, acute.
Digiti exteriores ad medium usque coaliti; *pollex* longiusculus, latus; *unguis posticus* fortis, valdè aduncus.	*Outer toes* connected to the middle; *hind-toe* lengthened, broad; its *claw* strong, much hooked.

CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS.

Both the Rupicolæ inhabit America: they feed on fruits; are said to scratch the ground like poultry: form their nests in deep cavernous recesses, and the females deposit two eggs.

Sp. 1. Ru. elegans.
Pipra rupicola. *Steph.* v. x. p. 9.
Sp. 2. Ru. Peruviana.
Pipra Peruviana. *Steph.* v. x. p. 10.

GENUS CXXV.—CALYPTOMENA, Raffles.

Rostrum depressum, basi latum, apice adunco; pennis capitis subtectum.	*Beak* depressed, broad at the base, hooked at the tip; partly covered by the feathers of the head.
Nares rotundæ.	*Nostrils* rounded.
Lingua brevis.	*Tongue* short.
Pedes gressorii.	*Legs* gressorial.

Rupicola, Temm.

Sp. 1. Ca. viridis. *Linn. Trans.* (*Raffles*,) xiii. 295.
Ca. *viridis nitens, maculâ utrinque ad latus nuchæ; fasciis alarum tribus obliquis, remigibusque præter marginem exteriorem atris.*
Shining-green Calyptomena, with a spot on each side of the nape; three oblique stripes on the wings, and the quills, except the outer margins, dark-coloured.
Rupicola viridis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 216.

Inhabits Sumatra. "Length six inches and a half: the colour is a beautiful green: the head is rather large, and its feathers are directed forwards from each side in such a manner as nearly to conceal the beak, giving the face a very peculiar appearance:

a little above and before the eyes the feathers are of a deep velvet black at their base, and ashy tipped with green; and there is a similar spot of black immediately over the ears: the wings are scarcely longer than the body, green, but crossed on the coverts by three velvet black bands: the primary feathers, as well as the whole under side of the wings, are dusky, approaching to black, with the exception of the outer margins of some, which are edged with green: the tail is short, rounded, composed of ten feathers, which are green above, and bluish-black below: the whole of the under parts are green: this colour is lightest on the sides of the neck and round the eyes: the beak is short, wide, much depressed at the base, deeply cleft, and hooked at the point: nostrils oval, at the base of the beak, and concealed by the filiform feathers that project over them: the eyes are rather large: the irides bluish: legs bluish-black: a few feathers come down over the upper part of the tarsi: feet gressorial; outer toe not much shorter than the middle one, with which it is united as far as the last joint. The stomach contained nothing but vegetable substances, chiefly grains."

GENUS CXXVI.—PHIBALURA, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, crassum, robustum, conico-convexum; *mandibula superior* subarcuata.

Cauda gracile, longissima. furcata.

Beak very short, thick, robust, conic-convex, the *upper mandible* slightly arcuated.

Tail slender, very long, forked.

PHIBALURA FLAVIROSTRIS.

Sp. 1. Ph. flavirostris. *Vieil. Analyse, &c. p.* 68. (S.) *Temm. Pl. Col.* 118.—Phibalura cristata. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 31.

Ph. *suprà nigro rufoque varia, vertice, remigibus rectricibusque nigris; occipite gulâque rufis; collo posticè, pectoreque nigro et albo; ventre supernè albo nigroque maculato.*

Phibalura above varied with black and rufous, with the crown, quills, and tail-feathers black; the occiput and throat rufous; the neck behind and breast black and white; the upper belly spotted with black and white.

Inhabits Brazil. Length eight inches: the head is crested, the feathers of which the crest is composed diverging from the centre, and falling over the sides and towards the occiput; they are of a fine chesnut-red at their base, and tipped with deep polished steel-black; which colour also adorns the forehead, lores, cheeks, and ears: the throat is pure white: the breast, nape, fore part, and sides of the neck, are whitish, transversely banded with yellowish: the feathers of the back and rump are black tipped with yellow: scapulars the same: wings and tail glossy black, with the edges of the inner webs of all the feathers spotted with white, and the scapulars nearest the body with ashy: all the under parts and under wing-coverts are yellowish-white with a spot of bright yellow at the tip of each feather: beak and legs yellow. The young have the top of the head and the nape ashy, with slight indications of red at the base of the feathers, which are short and not divergent as in the adult: the upper parts of the body are tinged with greenish, with black spots, and the tips of the feathers yellowish: the throat is yellow, marked with black spots at the tip of the feathers: the neck and breast are marked with white, black, and ash-colour: the

belly and vent are yellowish, marked with transverse black bands: the wings and tail are dull greenish: the beak and legs are greenish.

GENUS CXXVII.—BOMBYCILLA, Brisson. WAXWING.

Rostrum breve, basi paulò depressum et trigonum, suprà convexum, versus apicem deflexum: *mandibula inferior* compressa, laciniata, apice recurvata.

Nares ovales, plumis minimis recurvis obtectæ.

Beak short, its base a little depressed and trigonal, convex above, deflexed towards the tip; the *lower mandible* compressed, jagged, its tip recurved.

Nostrils oval, concealed beneath small recurved feathers.

BOMBYCIVORA, Temm.

Sp. 1. Bo. Bohemica. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 421. *pl.* 34.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Bo. Carolinensis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 422.—North America.

GENUS CXXVIII.—TERSA, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, basi valdè depressum, suprà paulò carinatum, triangulare, marginibus introrsùm deflexis, angustum, versus apicem inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* subtus plana, apice acuta, recurvata.

Remex prima longissima.

Beak very short, its base much depressed, a little carinated above, triangular, the edges internally deflexed, narrow, inclined towards the tip; the *lower mandible* flat beneath, its tip acute, recurved.

First quill longest.

Sp. 1. Te. Cayana.

Ampelis Cayana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 428.—Ampelis tersa. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 437.—South America.

GENUS CXXIX.—AMPELIS, Linné. CHATTERER.

Rostrum nudum, aut basi plumis tectum, et trigonum, mediocre, supra subcarinatum, angustum, versus apicem curvatum; *mandibula inferior* subtus paulò plana, apice acuta, recurvata.
Os amplissimum.
Digiti exteriores basi coaliti.

Beak naked, or clothed with feathers, and trigonal at the base, moderate, slightly carinated above, narrow, curved towards the tip; the *lower mandible* somewhat flat, its tip acute, recurved.
Mouth very large.
Outer toes joined at the base.

Remarkable for the beautiful purple and azure tints with which the plumage is adorned during the breeding season: they inhabit damp situations in America, and feed upon insects, berries, and tender fruits.

Sp. 1. Am. carnifex. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 425.—Am. cuprea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 426.

Sp. 2. Am. pompadora. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 430. *pl.* 36.—Am. cinerea. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 427.

Sp. 3. Am. cotinga. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 429.

Sp. 4. Am. superba. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 436. *pl.* 38.

Sp. 5. Am. Maynana. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 433.

Sp. 6. Am. Hypopyra. *Vieillot.*

GENUS CXXX.—CASMARHYNCHUS, Temminck. ARAPONGA.

Rostrum latum, valdè depressum, basi molle, flexile, apice compressum, corneum; *mandibula supe-*

Beak broad, much depressed, its base soft, flexible, its tip compressed, horny; the *upper mandible* notched;

rior emarginata; *inferior* marginibus attenuatis, flexilibus, apice cornea. | the *lower* with its margins attenuated and flexible, the tip horny.

Nares magnæ, ad apicem rostri positæ, ovales, membranâ pilosâ obtectæ. | *Nostrils* large, placed towards the tip of the beak, oval, clothed with a pilore membrane.

Alæ remigibus tertiæ et quartæ longissimis. | *Wings* with the third and fourth feathers longest.

Pedes mediocres; *tarsi* digito medio longiores; *digiti* basi connexi, laterales æquales. | *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* longer than the middle toe; the *toes* united at the base, the lateral ones equal.

Sp. 1. Ca. variegatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 51.—Ampelis variegata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 434.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. Ca. melanocephalus. *Temm.*

Ca. *oliva-viridis, subtus flavescens striis fuscis transversim, capite omnino nigro.*

Olive-green Casmarhynchus, beneath yellowish, with transverse brown stripes; the head entirely black.

Procnias melanocephalus. *Pr. Max.* i. 143. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 25.—Black-headed Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 181.

Inhabits Brazil. Length above eight inches and a half: head black: irides cinnabar red: the upper parts of the body green: the lower yellowish-green, with darker transverse stripes.

Sp. 3. Ca. nudicollis. *Temm.*

The characters of this species do not appear to have been published.

CASMARHYNCHOS VARIEGATUS.

PROCNIAS VENTRALIS MAS.

GENUS CXXXI.—PROCNIAS, Hoffmansegg.
BERRY-EATER.

Rostrum breve, debile, depressum, arcuatum, acutum, basi aut carunculatum aut glabrum.	*Beak* short, weak, depressed, arcuated, acute, its base either carunculated or smooth.
Rictus oculis tenus continuus.	*Gape* continued as far as the eyes.

Inhabit America. Feed upon insects.

Sp. 1. Pr ? carunculatus.
Ampelis carunculata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 435. *pl.* 37.—South America.

Sp. 2. Pr. ventralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 5. *f.* 1. male ; *f.* 2. female.

Pr. *cœrulea, frontè jugulo temporibusque nigris; corpore subtus in medio albo; lateribus striis transversis nigriscentibus;* mas.: *aut viridis, mento temporibusque griseis; corpore infrà flavescente, striis obscurè viridibus transversim;* fœmina.

Blue Berry-eater, with the forehead, jugulum, and temples black; the body beneath white in the middle; the sides with dusky transverse stripes; *male:* or green, with the chin and temples grey; the body beneath yellowish, with obscure green transverse stripes; *female.*

Procnias hirundinacea. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 28.—Lindo Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 192. *pl.* lxxxv.

Inhabits Brazil. Length six inches: the male of this beautiful bird has the top of the head, the neck, the back, the breast, the flanks, and the wings, of a splendid azure-blue, which colour borders all the feathers of the tail and of the secondaries, the rest of which is fine black: the middle of the belly is white, finely banded transversely with blue: round the beak and the eyes, and all the throat, pure deep black:

the beak and legs black. The female is green where the male is blue, but she has no black round the base of the beak, on the eyes, or on the throat, the last part being griseous, with greyish-green spots. The young males resemble the females.

Sp. 3. P. cyanotropus. *Pr. Max.* 1. 160.

Pr. *suprà splendidè azureus aut viridis, infrà albus; alis gulâque nigris.*

Berry-eater above splendid azure or green, beneath white; with the wings and throat black.

Azure Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 181.

Inhabits Brazil. An extremely beautiful species: if held against the light, the whole bird appears of a splendid azure; and turned from the light, it shows a shining bright green: wings and throat black; the under part of the body white.

Sp. 4. Procnias cucullatus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 37.

Pr? *corpore, collo, pectore nigro cucullata; tergo fusco; alis caudâque nigris; tegminum apice, pectoris lateribus et corpore subtus flavis; capite subcristato.*

Berry-eater? with the head, neck, and fore-part of the breast hooded with black; back brown; wings and tail black; tip of the wing-coverts, sides of the breast and body beneath yellow; head rather crested.

Length eight inches and three quarters: beak near an inch, dark cinereous: base furnished with bristles: the opening of the nostrils large, round, terminal, and nearly naked: the feathers on the crown lengthened: the whole head, neck, and fore part of the breast black, bordered above by a narrow collar of yellow: back and scapulars brown: rump olive:

sides of the breast, inner coverts, and under parts uniform yellow: wing-coverts black, margined with olive: those on the shoulders tipped with brown, the rest with yellow: quills and tail black, margined with olive: wings four inches and three quarters long; the first quill very short, the third longer than the second: tail four inches long.

GENUS CXXXII.—CEPHALOPTERUS, Geoffrey.

Rostrum magnum, basi plumulis elevatis tectum, crassum, versus apicem curvatum; *mandibula inferior* subtus plana.	*Beak* large, covered at the base with elevated feathers, thick, curved towards the tip, the *lower mandible* flat beneath.
Frons cristâ verticali, et *pectore* pennis dependentibus ornatis.	*Forehead* furnished with a vertical crest, and the *breast* with dependent feathers.

Coracina, *pars*. Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Co. ornatus. *Geoff. Amer. du Mus.* xiii. *pl.* xv.—Ampelis umbellata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 437. *pl.* 39.—Coracina cephaloptera. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 255.—Brazil.

GENUS CXXXIII.—GYMNOCEPHALUS, Geoffrey.

Rostrum basi glabrum, crassum, arcuatum, apice declive; *mandibula inferior* subtus plana.	*Beak* glabrous at the base, thick, arcuated, its tip bent down; the *lower mandible* flat beneath.
Facies ultra oculos nuda.	*Face* naked beyond the eyes.

Coracina, *pars*. Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Gy. Cayensis.
Corvus calvus. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 352.—Cayenne.

GENUS CXXXIV.—GYMNODERES, Geoffroy.

Rostrum breve, validum, basi latissimum; *mandibula superior* subincurvata.

Caput plumis velutinis tectum.

Collum partim nudum.

Beak short, stout, very broad at the base; the *upper mandible* rather incurved.

Head clothed with velvety feathers.

Neck partly naked.

Native of America, and feeds chiefly upon fruits.

Sp. 1. Gy. fœtidus.

Gracula nudicollis. *Shaw*, v. vii. *p.* 463.—Gracula fœtida. *Shaw*, *v.* vii. *p.* 466.—South America.

GENUS CXXXV.—QUERULA, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi vibrissis et pennis antrorsùm directis ornatum, valdè depressum, trigonum, suprà infràque convexum, versus apicem curvatum; *mandibula inferior* apice recurvata, gracillima, acutissima.

Beak furnished at the base with bristles and feathers pointing forwards, much depressed, trigonal, convex above and beneath, curved towards the tip; the *lower mandible* with its tip recurved, very slender and acute.

Cotinga, *pars*. Cuvier.

The birds of this genus are all natives of America; they fly in flocks, and subsist almost exclusively on insects.

Sp. 1. Qu. rubricollis.

Muscicapa rubricollis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 293.

Sp. 2. Qu. militaris.

Coracias militaris. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 395. *pl.* 52.—Ampelis cristata. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 425.

Sp. 3. Qu ? cinerea.

QU ? *cinereo-grisea alis caudâque saturatioribus; corpore infrà pallidè griseo.*

Ashy-grey Querula, with the wings and tail darkest; the body beneath pale grey.

Le Cotinga cendré. *Le Vaill. Amer. et Ind.* i. *pl.* 44.—Cinereous Chatterer. *Lath Gen. Hist. v.* v. *p.* 187.

Sp. 4. Qu. scutata.

Coracias scutata. *Shaw, v.* vii. *p.* 401.—Coracina scutata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 40.

LENGTH eight inches: beak and legs dusky brown: upper parts of the plumage deep cinereous grey; with the wings and tail darkest: all the under parts, from the chin to the vent, light grey: under the wings to the tail, with its coverts, pale grey.

GENUS CXXXVI.—PACHYCEPHALUS, Swainson.

Rostrum breve, parvum, basi setulis debilibus ornatum.	*Beak* short, small, furnished with weak bristles.
Caput magnum.	*Head* large.
Cauda rotundata.	*Tail* rounded.

Sp. 1. Pa. pectoralis.

Muscicapa pectoralis. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 360.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Pa ? australis.

Parus macrocephalus. *Steph. v.* x. *p.* 51. *pl.* 5.—New Holland.

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